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VOL. 1 NO. 171. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 1913. ONE ANNA.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Sept.	Arcadia ..	7000	P.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta...	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Mal ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Sals ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedona	10500
10th ..	Peria ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	80 0	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6 00	Mooltan ..	10 00
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	1 000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6 00	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia ..	800	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	1050	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
24th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	600	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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„ LONDON	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3755	P	19th Sept
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5163	2nd ov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	880	6th ov.	28th Nov.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	31st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7 6*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5 1	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris..A&C	9232*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Exeter A&C	9000	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	27th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

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FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	378	89.	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	651	1,091		809
Liverpool ..	605	967		704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	959	....	737

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LHASA ..	2184,	Mon. 22nd Sept.	11 a.m.	† P.D. & C.M.
DUMRA ..	1695,	Th. 25th Sept.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
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(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PURNEA ..	3506	Thursday, 18th Sept.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	„ 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3508	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagag Bay and Durban.
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WANTED—A PROOF READER, one knowing Gujarathi and Marathi will be preferred. Previous experience is essential.

Also a man who can take charge of Machine, Composing and Binding Departments, must know English and either Marathi or Gujarathi. Apply stating salary to Box 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0464

WANTED PUPILS—A PERSIAN TEACHER well acquainted with Guzrati, Persian, Arabic and Urdoo Languages is willing to give tutions. Charges very moderate. Apply "XYZ" c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for the Mombasa Water Supply, British East Africa Protectorate, One Qualified SUB-OVERSEER, having experience of Water Works. Period of engagement two years. Salary Rs. 110 per month with prospects of increase to Rs. 120 per month after six months' service, if satisfactory. Applications with copies of certificates should be addressed to:—Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, immediately, for 6 months at least, SISTER IN CHARGE, Obstetric Wards. Trained Nurse, European, with Midwifery Certificate. Salary Rs. 100. All found. Apply

LADY SUPT.,
St. George's Hospital,
Bombay.

WANTED a Munshi for Persian in the Baroda College. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Munshi Fazil Examination certificate of the Punjab University and knowledge of English as well as fluency in speaking Persian necessary.—Applications with testimonials to be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda, before 31st October, 1913.

WANTED—Experienced Nurse for girl of four and infant from month. Good testimonials essential. Simla winter and summer. Salary Rs. 50.—Apply with copies of references to Mrs. ASTBURY, Torrentium Cottage, Simla.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED as SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSERVANCY YARD, an active man, able to ride a bicycle and superintendent the workshop for the repairs of conservancy and road watering carts. He will also be in charge of road watering and street lighting and will work directly under the orders of the Municipal Health Officer. Applicant must be able to join the appointment by 1st October, 1913.

Applicant must possess sufficient mechanical knowledge thoroughly to supervise the above named workshop and preferably should have himself worked in a large workshop.

Salary offered Rs. 50 (Fifty) per mensem plus Rs. 5 (Five) per mensem as bicycle allowance and free quarters.

Applications with copy of certificates, which will not be returned, must reach Undersigned by noon on the 24th September, 1913.

B. J. K. HALLOWES, I.C.S.,
Secretary,
Municipal Board, Agra.
Municipal Board,
Agra, the 12th September, 1913.

WANTED a LABORATORY ASSISTANT, Sub-protem, pay Rs. 50—5—75 p.m. with local allowance. B. Sce. or those with the knowledge of Analytical Chemistry should apply with copies of testimonials on or before the 25th of September, 1913, to

THE PRINCIPAL,
Sir J. J. School of Art Bombay.

THREE NEW CHAIRS have been created in the Assistant Staff of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. (1) History, (2) English, and (3) Persian. Initial salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Promotion according to graded scheme. Selected candidates should join College on the 16th October, 1913. Communications should be addressed to

THE PRINCIPAL.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET,

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath room's, best sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250.

A flat in Gool Mansion on the top floor front. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0469

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.

The ground floor of "Dantra House," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate.

A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0455

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BE LET SHOP PREMISES in Waterloo Mansions, lately occupied by Stanley Humphrey & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A Hamilton make upright PIANO in excellent condition, which has a beautiful tone. Stood one hot weather in Guzerat. Can be inspected any time. Price Rs. 700 or reasonable offer. Apply:—H. E. R., Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0463

FOX HOUNDS—10 to 15 couple available in October.—Apply Capt. T. LUCAS, Government House, Poona.

FOR SALE:—SUNPRINTING FRAME 54 in. by 32 in., with portable stand, made by Stanley, London, and cost Rs. 175. In perfect condition. Will accept Rs. 75. Apply

P. O. Box 270,
Bombay.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, HORSE and HARNESS for Rs. 1,000.

Victoria made for Exhibition purposes by the late Mr. W. Stephens.

Chestnut Arab gelding; 15 hands; 7 years.

Black English Leather Harness. Apply

GEORGE RADCLIFFE,
Palli Hill, Bandra.

FOR SALE.—One 1-10 k.w. CROMPTION DYNAMO belt driver, 110 volts, 91 amperes, 1,190 revolutions, in good condition. Price Rs. 700. Apply to

ASSISTANT,
C. R. E., Bareilly.

FOR SALE.—Good WALNUTS, 9lbs., Rs. 3-4, in baskets; also best black (specialite) Tea in 5lbs. tins, Rs. 6-4. Obtained medal and certificates, Punjab Exhibition. All sent by V. P. Post, carriage inclusively. Apply

MANAGER,
Aramgarh and Raison Orchards,
Kulu P. O. (Punjab).

KULU FRUITS—Finest English APPLES and WALNUTS, 9lbs. by V. P. Post, at Rs. 3-9, all charges included. Apply

T. MACKAY,
Duff Dunbar Orchards,
Kulu (Punjab), Telegrams: Mackay, Kulu.

NOTICES.

IT IS HEREBY ADVERTISED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION that the Canal Foundary and Workshops at Roorkee have been sold as a going concern to Messrs. Joti Prasad, Raghunath Singh and Beni Prasad, raises of Jagadhri (Ambala) with effect from the 1st of June, 1913.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government,
United Provinces,
Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads Branch.

OFFERS ARE INVITED
FOR THE PURCHASE.
OF THE
Board of Trade
single deck steel screw Yacht.
"CEYLON."

BUILT 1891, Length 172ft.; beam 24ft; depth 13ft., 3in.; Carvel and Clincher build. Four bulkheads. Engines; Compound; Vertical; Surface condensing. Boilers; Main, made and fitted in 1904; Donkey, 1903. H. P.; Normal, 83, Indicated, 480. Sea Speed, 11 knots. Tonnage; Gross, 310; Registered, 153. Displacement, 534, tons Draft; Light 10ft, 6in.; Loaded 12ft., 6in. Saloon Accommodation, 5; Bunker Capacity, 90 tons. 14 days full speed at sea.

Full particulars to be obtained from, and offers to be made to,

WALKER, SONS & CO., LTD.,
Colombo.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

OPENING of the remaining two stations of Botad-Jasdan Extension:—The public are hereby informed that the two remaining stations Galiana and Jasdan, will be opened for local and through booking of Coaching and Goods traffic on and from 15th September 1913, from which date the train service will be revised as follows:—

		H. M.
Botad Junction	dep.	8 15
Paliyad Road	,,	9 5
Vinchhia	,,	10 0
Galiana	,,	10 50
Jasdan	arr.	11 20
Jasdan	dep.	12 25
Galiana	,,	13 0
Vinchhia	,,	13 55
Paliyad Road	,,	14 50
Botad Junction	arr.	15 35

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 12th Sept. 1913.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—

(1) Area occupied by the building, 1753 sq. yds. roughly.

(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.

(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.

The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and abuts on two of the main city roads. fans. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads.

The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferrotypes can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.

G. G. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 8th September, 1913.

NOTICES.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) only per Share, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company's Nos. 21-27, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m., (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of Shares on TUESDAY, the 16th instant on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September, to THURSDAY, the 2nd October, 1913, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
For the Framji Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1913. 0471

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. V.

WHEREAS A NOTIFICATION for a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. V) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 14th September 1899, 21st September 1899 and 28th September 1899 and thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme as so modified such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act. And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the "first alteration") and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st June 1911, 8th June 1911 and 15th June 1911 and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered in addition to the land specified in the statement of land proposed to be acquired which accompanied the application for sanction referred to in the first Recital hereto and also by a schedule showing the rateable value of the said additional land and of other land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act AND WHEREAS by a Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 11th day of April 1912 it was declared under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 that the land containing 33,947.72 square yards or thereabouts lying between the western boundary of the Scheme as now altered and a line indicated on Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August, 1913, by a red chain dotted line was required for a public purpose namely for a Goods Depot at Dadar and proceedings have been taken under the last mentioned Act for the acquisition of the said land from the said Trustees and whereas it appears to the said Trustees that a further improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have again altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement And Whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain land other than that specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme. Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows:—

On the North—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme No. VI,

On the East—The Western boundary of Sion Road and the Eastern boundary of Matunga Road.

On the South proceeding from East to West properties in the tenure or occupation of Bai Dinbai Dosabhai Allbless and others and of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., respectively. A portion of the Vincent Road—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme XXXI—properties in the tenure or occupation of Dinshaw Mancherji Dastur, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and Jehangir Bomonji Petit respectively and land bearing New Survey No. 1262 being the approach to the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway: and on the West proceeding from South to North the said land in course of acquisition for the said Railway land acquired for the said Railway a passage leading North properties bearing the following New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848 1 Part, /839 another passage leading North properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part, /838 1 Part, 2 Part, 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837 4A and 5A/837 4 Part,/840 4A,/840 5/840C. 6/840 a passage and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 5DA/840 and 15/839.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme as altered, a Map (Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August 1913) of the area comprised therein (such area being delineated on the said Map and therein enclosed in a red border line) and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours. The additional plots of land other than the sites formerly used as passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a pink colour on the said Map. The said passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a green colour on the said Map.

The plots of land coloured yellow on the said Map and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848, 1 Part,/889, 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part,/838 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837, 4 Part,/840 and 1212 (part of) respectively are no longer required for the execution of the said Scheme.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1913.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

THE FINEST DESSERT APPLES.—Cox's Orange Pippin, Baldwin, etc. Sent to any part of India by V.P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lbs. basket, free delivery. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H.M. The King Emperor. Apply to

A. H. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

NOTICE.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 3,42,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 30 years, will be raised by the Corporation of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 283 and 284 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 2nd September, 1913.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President, by noon, on the 22nd of September, 1913.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 1st October, 1913.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department,
Corporation of Madras,
Madras, 15th September, 1913.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of four European Drivers' quarters at Abu Road.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the Railway Company tender form. Tender form as well as the condition of contract and specification of works and Bill of quantities and blank form for schedule of rates, may be obtained, on payment of Rs. 2 at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I Railway, Abu Road, on any week day during office hours.

Plans for the proposed work may be inspected at the same office at same time.

3. Tenders, which must be sealed and endorsed on outside of cover "Tender for Drivers' quarters at Abu Road" will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Abu Road, up to 12 noon of Monday, 29th day of September 1913.

4. With the tender must be enclosed a receipt showing that a sum of Rs. 1,369 earnest money has been deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Cashier, Ajmer, or Bombay. Unsuccessful tenderers will receive back their earnest money in due course.

5. The successful tenderer if any, will be required within 7 days of the acceptance of his tender, to sign the "Condition of Contract" referred to in para 2 and to deposit with the B. B. and C. I. Railway the additional sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Both the earnest money and security named will be retained by the Ry. Company till final payments are made, subject to the condition of the contract and any deduction made in accordance with the same.

6. The acceptance or rejection of the tenders lies with the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay.

7. No free passes of any sort will be allowed under any circumstances.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

E. CONDON,
Executive Engineer,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Abu Division,
Abu Road.

MADRAS AND SOUTHHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1913 by THE AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway Rayapuram, Madras, for the supply of Teak wood timbers, scantlings. Planks and Teak Keys of sizes required for the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1914.

Tenders should be addressed in sealed covers to THE AGENT, superscribed "Tender for Sawn Teak Timber and Wooden Keys."

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted by the Agent.

Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2 each from the Superintendent of Stores, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, Madras, who will also furnish any further information that may be required.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Superintendent of Stores.
Office of the Supdt. of Stores,
Perambur, 8th September, 1913.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR LAKI-PEZU-TANK.

THE AGENT N. W. Railway, invites and will receive TENDERS for the supply of 44,000 DEODAR SLEEPERS for 2ft. 6in. Gauge (5ft. 0in. by 8in. by 4½in.).

Tender Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the unsuccessful bona fide tenderers after the disposal of the Tenders and to the successful Tenderers as soon as the contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtained free.

Tenders close—Noon 15th November, 1913.

Delivery of Sleepers to begin on 15th December, 1913, and to be completed by 15th January, 1914.

THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

G. RICHARDS, M. Inst. C.E.,
Offg. Engineering-in-Chief,
Construction.
Lahore, 8th September, 1913.

STANDARD OILCO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 123 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CI...

To-night! To-n...

GRAND NEW Programme.

A GALAXY OF GOOD THINGS.

SEMIRAMIS—QUEEN OF BABYLON.

An entirely new Production—2,000 feet of perfect Colour-photography.

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR. (Drama taken after Sir Walter Scott's charming Romance.)

FIGHTING DAN. (Thrilling American War Drama.)

ROARS OF LAUGHTER IN THE COMICS.

3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.*

Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15,

PRIZE SHOWS—*Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

300

THE EXCELSIOR.

(Full Programme at 6-30 and 10 p.m.; Pictures only at 8-30 p. m.)

THE PANTOMIME FAVOURITE
MISS ALICE DIGBY
IN
CATCHY SONGS AND DANCES.

FILMS
THE TRAGEDY OF THE BLACK ROCK.
AND
THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

147.

DANCE

OF THE
BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB
AT THE
TOWN HALL

On FRIDAY, 19th September, 1913.

Tickets can be had from the Hony. Secretary, or through Club Members.

G. A. NEWBY,
Hony. Secretary,
Bazar Gate Police Station.

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdulla Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 19th, and SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeitha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders, carriage rugs, also large stock of Astrakhan and Turkish Caps, shop furniture, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

Offers for sale in one and whole lot of the above goods will be taken by the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy-chairs, tables, sofas, almiras, cup-boards, writing and dressing-tables, phonographs with records etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber tyred victoria.
1 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Rubber tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Waman Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1913, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

Catalogues are published.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th September 1913.
251

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme No., Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 68, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II Plot. No. 5, 684 sq yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 9in. on Sandhurst Road, and 15ft., on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90ft., 5in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV, Plot No. 7, 54., sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook St.

Lot No. V. Plot No. 68 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft., on Aumbavarvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and bahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction, regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND AT CHIMBOOR.

Suit No. 467 of 1912.

Bhimjibhai Dajibhai ..... Plaintiff.

v.

Babulji Morarrao Rao and others. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Babuji Morarrao Rao and Yesnabai wife of Ramrao Gowindrao Talpade the 1st and 2nd defendants in the above suit, and the executor and executrix respectively of the last will and testament of Sitaram Morarrao Rao deceased and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree dated 24th June 1913, in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 12th day of October, 1913, sell by Public Auction on the premises at the times respectively hereunder mentioned the immoveable properties hereunder described in four lots:—

Lot. No. 1.

To be sold at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Vedeechi Wahal Vuvoorgancha situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor with the structures two wells and mango and other trees standing thereon containing by admeasurement (23449) Twenty three thousand four hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey Nos. 217, sub-numbers, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and Falni No. 1 and Survey No. 218, sub-numbers 1, and 2, and bounded on or towards the East by, the land of Mahomed Abba on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the West partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Khurshedji Rustomji and on or towards the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is marked with the letter A on the map or plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Hoorgoochoy situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (3527). Three thousand three hundred and twenty seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 235 sub-numbers, 1, 3, 4, and 7 and Falnis Nos. 1, and 2, and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Kharshedji Rustomji partly by a Government Tank and partly by a passage on or towards the South by a passage on or towards the West partly by the property of Hoolaji Manaji and partly by that of Kharshedji Rustomji and on or towards the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is shewn by the letter B on the map or plan annexed to the conditions of sale but is exclusive of the inner portion shewn on the said plan as belonging to Moroba Bhawanishanker.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chimboor on the South side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (242) Two hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 235 sub-number 10 and bounded on the East, West and South by the land of Hoolaji Manaji and on the North by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and which said land is shewn by the letter C on the map or plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot. No. 3.

To be sold at 5 p.m., (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or field called Urduchikher situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (2026). Two thousand and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 237 sub-number 1 bounded on or towards the East by the property of Balaji Pursoji on the South by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor and on or towards the West and North by Government salt batty ground and which land is shewn by the letter A on the plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

Lot No. 4.

To be sold at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Morichee Khar situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor containing by admeasurement (26045). Twenty-six thousand and forty-five square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 237, sub-number 3 and Survey No. 239 sub-number 15 bounded on or towards the East partly by ground bearing Survey No. 238 partly by the land of Babaji Parsoji partly by that of Walaji Purshotam and partly by that of Sakharam Nagoji, on the South by the public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor on or towards the West partly by land belonging to Babaji Purshoji and partly by land bearing Survey. No. 236 and on or towards the North partly by salt batty ground and partly by the land of Babaji Purshoji and which said land is marked by the letter B on the map or plan thereof annexed to the conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram attorneys for the vendors at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913. 254

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(Continued.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 18.

883. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

884. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

885. *Recruits Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

886. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on the completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

887. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Konar is reserved for "F" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 21st instant.

(Signed) H.B.Murray, Lieut.
Actg.Adjutant Bombay Vol Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

214. *First Aid Class.*—The fourth lecture in first aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday next 18th inst.

(Sd.) A. D CURTIS LIEUT. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 16th

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £75 4; Copper Braziers £90; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6;

Arrivals.—Ramsay.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers, dull. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; Buyers Easier. Linseed Calcutta Easier quiet 46-6; Sep.-Oct.; London, value (46-6).

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6½; September; sellers flat.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-8½; sellers Jan.-March; German Beet-root 88 % 9-6½; sellers September; quiet, 9-2½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-5½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-7½; September; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-6; September; value. Java Sugar unchanged quiet.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg Buyers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-0-6 Sep. Oct.; Hull sellers quiet.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 17th Sept. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-east Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the extreme northern districts of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Allahabad where it is slightly below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is direr than usual in west Rajputana and at Kotah. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in the central districts of Kathiawar and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is below the average at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.47" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Ahmednagar. The minimum is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—No rain beyond nearly half an inch at Akola has been reported from any of the reporting stations. Skies remain heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts of the United Provinces and also in Ceylon.

Some showers are probable in the Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th of September 1913.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	0.00	—0.01
Do. (10th)..	94.8	75.5	91	..	0.00	—0.06
Jask ..	93.3	79.3	64	..	0.00	—0.17
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)..	93.3	87.1	80	..	0.00	
TUNJAB—						
Multan ..	99.2	76.5	58	..	10.28	+5.64
Rawalpindi ..	88.4	61.1	74	..	24.44	+2.70
Lahore ..	96.9	68.7	61	..	18.09	+3.40
Sirsa ..	96.8	73.5	58	..	11.84	+7.12
Ambala ..	97.5	69.9	63	..	28.21	+5.88
Delhi ..	96.5	75.8	52	..	13.56	—8.50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	100.0	76.5	43	..	7.39	—15.16
Mainpuri ..	98.8	72.1	57	..	10.66	—11.44
Jhansi ..	99.1	76.5	36	..	9.64	—22.86
Cawnpore ..	98.1	77.0	77	..	18.82	—11.52
Allahabad ..	96.6	78.0	82	..	22.36	—9.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103.1	76.8	72	..	2.91	+0.67
Karachi ..	86.0	76.0	78	..	12.01	+5.91
Ajmer ..	88.6	76.2	73	..	11.16	—7.22
Jaipur ..	96.2	73.1	63	..	12.71	—8.21
Kotah ..	94.6	77.6	59	..	16.12	—9.32
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	90.5	73.0	82	..	38.37	+25.56
Dwarka ..	86.3	77.7	85	..	17.35	+3.93
Veraval ..	83.6	73.3	78	..	22.55	×8.07
Rajkot ..	90.6	70.8	82	..	27.78	+3.66
Bhavnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para. ..	89.0	71.8	80	..	35.93	+17.05
Surat' ..	88.9	73.6	87	..	37.12	—.010
Ahmedabad..	91.0	76.7	82	..	35.01	+7.50
Deesa ..	91.3	67.4	84	..	35.15	—12.79
Neemuch ..	89.4	69.0	71	..	23.89	—2.05
Indore ..	87.1	69.1	80	.05	36.28	+8.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	91.8	73.3	73	..	30.38	—18.00
Saugor ..	89.3	70.6	72	..	22.92	—16.91
Hoshangabad	90.1	72.9	88	..	36.31	—6.73
Khandwa ..	90.2	72.0	72	..	38.13	+12.80
Akola ..	91.7	73.0	76	.47	26.33	+1.03
Amraoti ..	89.3	71.8	79	..	34.57	+8.05
Nagpur ..	92.1	74.3	69	.03	43.25	+2.86
Chanda ..	91.5	77.5	65	..	50.93	+6.84
Raipur ..	91.7	76.6	80	..	35.33	—6.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri ..	85.3	73.4	79	..	67.14	—24.66
Mormugao ..	82.5	74.7	84	..	82.54	—0.73
Karwar ..	82.7	73.5	90	..	83.22	—24.34
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.4	66.1	73	..	13.47	—2.94
Ahmednagar .	90.1	63.5	64	..	18.35	+2.90
Poona ..	84.5	65.8	84	..	22.42	+4.33
Sholapur ..	91.3	72.6	61	..	11.39	—8.53
Bijapur ..	90.2	72.3	77	..	8.95	—2.97
Belgaum ..	80.8	63.3	82	..	31.62	—4.41
Aurangabad ..	86.9	69.0	69	..	20.08	—1.94
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	90.9	73.2	68	..	36.49	×3.19
Hyderabad ..	88.8	72.2	66	..	14.28	—7.27
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84.8	74.3	80	..	80.73	—24.43
Calicut ..	84.8	76.6	86	..	67.00	—18.87
Cochin ..	86.7	75.2	82	..	65.20	—4.05
Colombo ..	86.5	75.5	78	.02	13.27	—5.79
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam.	93.8	77.7	84	..	9.55	—11.49
Bellary ..	93.0	75.3	55	..	3.07	—5.50
Cuddapah ..	96.5	76.5	69	..	5.63	—11.13
Madras ..	89.0	80.0	70	..	5.66	—8.03
Bangalore ..	88.8	67.8	73	..	9.87	—6.43
Coimbator ..	90.9	70.3	83	..	2.83	—1.99
Trichinopoly.	100.1	77.3	57	..	1.98	—7.26
Negapatam..	93.7	77.7	81	..	7.12	—2.19

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 16th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·793
Temperature of Air	degrees	78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	75·1
Dew Point	„	73·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9·2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	81·1
Minimum do. do.	..	75·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	WSW,W,WSW,W,WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	108
Fall of Rain	.. inch	0·27
Total fall during month'	..	2·87
Total fall during year	..	65·73
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 16th September..	.. ..	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following imformation published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th September 1913 was 30.612 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour duriug the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of mouth.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in
	Sept.				
Wed.	17	m 0	6	27	2
		0	13 a	27	4
Thu s.	18	m 0	35	27	3
		0	35 a	27	2
Fri.	19	m 1	5	27	2
		1	1 a	27	9
Satur	20	m 1	33	27	10
		1	28 a	6	2
Sun.	21	m 2	1	27	4
		1	57 a	25	7
Mo .	22	m 3	1	25	9
		2	30 a	24	10
Tues.	23	m 3	57	25	2
		3	18 a	24	2

1913 — Low water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on s ll. in
	Sept.			
Wed.	17	m 5	31	17 5
		6	13 a	16 6
Thurs	18	m 6	20	16 9
		6	40 a	17 5
Fri.	19	m 6	49	18 4
		7	6 a	16 6
Satur.	20	m 7	81	19 0
		7	34 a	16 8
Sun.	21	m 7	48	19 11
		8	5 a	17 0
Mon.	22	m 8	21	20 10
		8	42 a	17 6
Tues.	23	m 9	74	12 8
		9	44 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise au sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset
17. (Wed.)	6h. 26m.	6h. 40 m
18. (Thurs.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 39 m
19. (Fri.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 38 m
20. (Satur.)	6h. 27	6h. 38
21. (Sun.)	6h. 27	6h. 37
15. (Mon.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 36 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M, Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M. New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M. First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m. A, M

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. Frederick Thoresby has given considerable thought to the question of the Prmary Schools, and we are glad to print his suggestion:—

The remedy which I propose, and which is approved by many people keenly interested in education because it is believed it will remove one of the principal causes of the national ill-health, is a comparatively slight alteration in the curriculum of our State schools. Instead of this nation being satisfied to teach its children subjects which do not even help them to become half-timers at twelve or thirteen years of age (a concession which should not be permitted under any circumstances), the suggestion is to retain the present system of education up to, say, the age of ten, and from then until they leave school—which, as a rule, is now fourteen, but which, if possible, should be extended up to the age of fifteen or sixteen—to have the children taught upon alternate days (or under some equivalent arrangement) the elements of practical subjects; for instance, in the case of boys, agriculture, building, engineering or wood-working, and in the case of girls housework, cooking, dressmaking, or upholstery.

Each school would not, of course, teach all the subjects, but only those considered important in the district which it serves.

There are, of course, many initial difficulties to be got over before this suggested alteration could find practical expression, but it is submitted that the idea is worthy of consideration by, say, a committee composed of representatives of our national system of education, of our polytechnics and trade schools, and last, but not least, of our trades unions.—"Review of Reviews."

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Consols 2½ %		73 ⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..		25·24½
Rentes 3 %		90
Berlin Cheques on London		20·41½
Bar Silver Spot		27 13-16
„ 2 months hence		27 15-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying.		
Rupee Paper 3½ %		63 7-8
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate)		1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since 17th April 1913.		
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England. about £275,000 for Egypt.		
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..		89⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.		3⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..		4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..		4½
„ „ „ 6 „ ..		4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)		77-9
Interest day to day loans		23-8
„ 7 day market loans		2½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 15.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier limited demand	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Barely Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—unsettled with little doing	
Mid. Americans	.. 7·45 d
Egyptian F. G. F, ...	..10·00 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. 13·01. Jan. 12·85.
New York official noon call Oct. 13·03 Jan. 12·87
New Orleans 10 a.m Oct. 12·88 Jan. 12·97.

CLOSING PRICES.

onths.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·04	6·98
O. N.	6·98	6·92
N. D.	6·91	6·86
D. J.	6·91	6·86
J. F	6·92	6·87
F. M.	6·93	6·88
M. A	6.95	6·89
A M	6·95	6·90
M. J	6·95	6·90
J. J.	6·94	6.88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	
Future delivery prices:—	
Months. Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
S. O. 6·98	7·00
O. N. 6·92	6·93
N. D. 6·86	6·87
D. J. 6·86	6·87
J. F. 6·87	6·88
F. M. 6·88	6·90
M. A. 6·89	6·91
A. M. 6·89	6·91
M. J. 6·90	6·91

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Sep. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Port's ..	79,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	12,00
Day's Exports to Continent	42,000
Futures at New York Oct. 13.04 (multilated) Previous closing price 13·00.	
Futures at New York Jan. 12 91 Previous closing price 12·90.	
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and advanced on unfavorable weather reports.	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.25 Previous price 13·25	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 Previous price 13	
Tone of Spot Cotton:— Steady	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·06 Previous price 12.04.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·05 Previous price 13.05	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4·85 ⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	60¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

Grey Shirtings 37" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7-9½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-6
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3- 2
White Mulls 23" by 13 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-4
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42" yards Leipmans No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13-7
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	6 3-8
Buyers or Sellers	Seller
Months	Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30's ..	11½
Water Twist American 40's ..	12½
Mule Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 50's ..	13½
Mule Twist American 60's ..	15½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18½
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Firm small biz.	
„ "Cloths":—Excited and advancing	
Weft American 54's	12 1-4
„ Egyptian 80's	19
Tone "Yarns":—	quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	11 1-8
„ 36's W. T. C.	11
„ 36's B.	11 3-8
„ 42's	12½
„ American 60's	16½
„ Egyptian 60's	17½
„ Egyptian 80's	22

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent).

Sept. 17.

The Local Cotton market is firm with prices for Good Broach at Rs. 317 and F. G. Bengals at Rs. 259.

American markets are steady. These markets are still held in restraint and the price pendulum carries value up and down within narrow limits only. Three years ago the brightest minds in America in the cotton trade burned the midnight oil and used up gallons of ink in proving to the World that 12 cents. for American Middling was to be the lowest logical price at which a lb. of cotton should sell. They backed up their arguments with statistics showing the increased cost of living, the increase in the number of spindles and loooms in the world, the increase in the clothes-wearing people and the expanding use to which cotton is put. We are sure the same arguments will soon be brought forth with more steam in the market. It needs not an expert to tell that the size of the crop is a decisive factor in shaping the price.

We believe that professional shorts in America are by this time partly well covered, but the spinners have yet to buy a lot; free movement which eventually be caused at higher prices will duly satisfy them. If last season's consumption was 14,750,000 bales and as we are likely to have 3 per cent more spindles than we had last season should we not actually consume 3 per cent more cotton! But we have still to learn at this stage the fulness of supply as we consider the possibilities of demand.

From the time the crop is first pitched in the ground the best paid brains in the World turn their attention to the Southern States of the United States of America, spinners gamesters, middlemen, unite in an organized effort to find out just how much of the staple the farmer is going to bring from the soil. The diligent fedral bureau with thousands of trained observers report every step of the cotton plant's growth, from the seeding to the marketing, every rain, every attack of worms or weevils every hot wind or cool night, day by day and almost hour by hour. Receipts of primary markets and receipts at ports are chronicled daly. The output of the gins is reported bimonthly with comprative tables of preceding years. Every month an estimate has been issued upon the basis of condition and normal weather. All this is done by the American Government primarily for the cotton trading and the cotton spinning world. We naturally except aid on the same lines from our Indian Government but we very much regrett that not only are their reports very incomplete but the errors of omission are very great. Early estimates are not even correctly revised with the actuals. It is now high time that they should stop guessing at these vital particulars and devise some accurate system for ascertaining correctly and then supplying the cotton trade at the end of every season with actuals. The Bombay Cotton Trade Association should also organize its own bureau for ascertaining accurately each year as far in advance as possible the size of the crop and work hand in hand with the Government. There are many factors which need rectifying. We in India are growing and selling cotton in the darkness of ignorance in the absence of statistics of vital importance to the trade and the country alike.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

NEED FOR CERTIFICATES IDENTITY

The following press note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

The Secretary of State for India has brought to the notice of the Government of India that it not infrequently happens that natives of India, students or others, who have proceeded to England, desire to obtain passports to enable them to travel to foreign countries in which the possession of a passport is necessary or desirable, and that difficulty often arises from want of evidence to show that the applicant is a British subject and therefore entitled to a passport. Appeals for assistance are also frequently addressed to His Lordship by destitute Indians who desire to return to their country and by students who, owing to embarrassed circumstances, are unable to complete their course of education.

2. The Government of India have also received intimation from the British Legation at Tokyo that orders have been issued by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government to the effect that applications on the part of foreign students for admission to schools in Japan must be made through the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives of their country in Japan. It has been suggested to the Government of India that it would be a great convenience to His Majesty's Legation at Tokyo, if Indian students, who desire to prosecute their studies in Japan, were provided with recommendations from a recognised authority in India, as it is undesirable that applications should be made to the Japanese Educational Department without some guarantee as to the character and antecedents of the persons on whose behalf such applications are made.

3. The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires to make it known that Indian students and others visiting England and Indian students proceeding to Japan for their education should provide themselves, before their departure from India, with an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. For a student proceeding to England the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as the case may be.

4. It is believed also that the grant of such certificates of identity would be of use to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purpose of study or otherwise, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council desires to recommend such Indian gentlemen to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity signed by the officers mentioned above.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 17th.

S. S. Clan Lindsay	Scotland	Glasgow	August 8
S. S. Monarch	Clare	Delagoabay	September 2
S. S.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

RECONSTITUTION ON BOMBAY MODEL.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Secretary, of the Indian Association has on behalf of the Association addressed the following letter to The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Municipal Department, on the subject of the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act:—

With reference to your letter No. 117M. Municipal Dept., Municipal Branch, dated the 16th July, regarding the proposed amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, I am directed by the Indian Association to submit the fololwing representation for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. I beg leave to observe at the outset that my Association welcomes the proposal for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1899; at the same time, my Association desires to submit that the real object of such amendment should be to liberalise the administration of the city and expresses the hope that no provisions of a reactionary or retrograde character will be introduced into the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation.

3. My Association approves of the proposal for the adoption of the Bombay system of a nominated Official Commissioner with an elected non-official Chairman. Public opinion is practically unanimous in favour of this system; and as has been urged in the Government Resolution, the adoption of the system will lead to greater efficiency, for when the Head of the Executive is relieved from the duty of presiding over meetings he will be able to devote a greater amount of time to his executive duties. The elected Chairman should not, however, be made a mere figure-head; and in order that the office of Chairman may be acceptable to really competent men, the Chairman should be allowed to take part in the debates, and should have an ordinary as well as a casting vote. My Association is of opinion that there should also be an elected Vice-Chairman who will preside over meetings of the Corporation and of the Committees in the absence of the Chairman.

4. The Head of the Executive may be, as has been suggested, designated the Municipal Commissioner and ought to be appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Corporation. The choice should not be confined within the ranks of Government officials, and, whenever possible, duly qualified men or experts from outside should be given preference.

5. As for the constitution of the Corporation, my Association is of opinion that the present number of elected Commissioners is too inadequate to meet the growing needs of the various wards of the city and would suggest that the number raised to 50, two Commissioners being allowed to be elected by each ward. If necesary, a re-distribution of the wards may be made to remove inequalities in the population of the different wards.

SPECIAL MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES.

6. My Association strongly condemns the proposal for the special representation of the Mahomedan community as being reactionary in character and likely to produce the most mischievous consequences. The grounds which have been advanced in favour of such a retrograde step are extremely inadequate. The mere fact that the number of elected Mahomedan Commissioners in the Corporation is small would not justify a departure from the policy of equal treatment of all communities, which has been a marked feature of the municipal administration of this city and which has contributed not a little to the growth of harmonious relations between the members of different creeds and nationalities. The real cause of the failure of Mahomedan candidates to secure election is to be found in the fact that capable Mahomedans do not, as a rule, seek election. My Association is not aware of any instances in which elections have proceeded on a communal basis, and it well-known that when capable Mahomedans stand as candidates they are voted for by Hindu voters and seldom fail to be elected Municipal interests of Hindus and Mahomedans have always been really identical; and before a departure from the existing practice is sanctioned, it must be proved that these interests are in conflict. The introduction of the principle of communal representation into the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation is sure to foster differences between Hindus and Mahomedans and to produce a feeling of bitterness amongst the members of the two communities. His Excellency the Viceroy condemned the principle of special communal representation when he observed "that the grant of special privileges to one community means corresponding disabilities to other communities."

MAHOMEDANS OPPOSED TO SYSTEM.

7. My Association further begs to submit that a considerable body of thoughtful Mahomedan opinion is opposed to the special representation of the Mahomedan community. At the Allahabad session of the Indian National Congress held in 1909, a resolution condemning the system of special electorates for elections to the Legislative Councils was supported by two leading Mahomedan gentlemen. One of the speakers, Mr. Yusuf Hossain, in the course of his address said: "The Partition of Bengal is not more dangerous to the interests of the land than these separate electorates, for while the Partition of Bengal was a division of land, here in these special electorates, you see every house in India separated from every other house." My Association desires to point out that this is still more true in the case of separate electorates for, the Municipalities and other local bodies. Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan of Lucknow observed: "The scheme, as it has been forged by the artists of the Government of India, is based upon a policy which is undoubtedly a departure from the traditional policy of just and equal treatment of all classes of His Majesty's subjects, and sets up for the first time in the history of British India, religious and racial distinctions as important elements in the extension of political privileges to the people." At the same session of the Congress, another resolution condemning the introduction of the principle of communal representation into Municipalities was proposed, seconded, and supported by three of the most prominent leaders of the Mahomedan community, *viz.*, the Hon. Mr. A. Jinnah of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Mazhur-ul-Haque of Bankipore, and Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Hasan Imam. The resolution was in the following terms: "This Congress strongly deprecates the extension or application of the principle of separate communal electorates to Municipalities, District Boards and other local bodies." In supporting this resolution, Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Hasan Imam said: "This is not merely an objection on the ground of sentiment. Sentiment accounts for a great deal undoubtedly, but looking at it from a more practical point of view one can have no hesitation in saying that the method of separate representation on the local bodies will introduce great complications that will subsequently get into the homes of every Indian, be he a Hindu or Mahomedan, Parsi or Jain, Christian or Sikh or anybody else." My Association, therefore, humbly submits that, in the interests of concord, harmony, and good government, none of the suggestions put forward in this connection should be given effect to.

INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES.

8. With regard to the Institutional Commissioners, my Association does not see any valid reason for the increased number of representatives proposed to be allotted to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta Trades Association. The members of these bodies are voters in their capacity as rate-payers and the present number of members elected by each of these bodies is more than sufficient. As for the presentation of the Calcutta University, my Association is of opinion that its representative should be elected by the graduates, and not by the Fellows, of the University.

9. My Association would suggest the following distribution of members of the Corporation in the proposed amendment of the Act:—

Representatives of Wards (2 for each ward)	50
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	4
Calcutta Trades Association	4
The Port Trust	2
Calcutta University	1
Representatives of Indian Trade	4
Government Nominees	10
	75

10. As for the suggested abolition of the General Committee, my Association would support the proposal, provided no powers now exercised by the General Committee be transferred to the Municipal Commissioner. My Committee is strongly of opinion that the co-ordinate powers of the Chairman and of the General Committee should be abolished, and the paramountcy of the Corporation in all matters restored. Much of the actual work would be carried on by Standing Committees and by the Municipal Commissioner, but they should work under the guidance and control of the Corporation. The constitution and powers of the Standing Committee should also be settled by the Corporation. Some powers may with advantage be delegated to District Committees in which the Commissioners of the different districts will find ample scope for the exercise of their energies and considerable opportunity for doing good to the residents of their respective wards.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

COMPANIES' ACT AND BILL FOR ITS AMANDMENT.

The following is the report of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau for the year 1912-13. to be presented to the general meeting to be held on the 27th September 1913:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in presenting their Sixth Annual Report to your Chamber. They held during the course of the year 18 meetings and the work done was, as will be seen from the report, of a varied and important nature.

One of the most important legislative measures passed by the Government of India during the course of the year was the Indian Companies' Act. This Act long stood in need of revision and the Government did a very good thing in bringing it up to the requirements of the times by modelling it on the British Companies' Consolidation Act of 1908. Your Committee fully approved of the proposed changes and made some further suggestions also. This Act will come into operation from the 1st April, 1914.

In the meanwhile the Government consulted the leading Commercial opinion with regard to supplemental provisions relating to managing agents.

Your Committee, after an interview with the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, approved of the provisions enjoining upon the Directors and the Agents to make known to the company contracts they entered into, etc., but they were not unanimous regarding the provision fixing a limit for the number of directors to be elected from the firm of managing agents; some were of opinion that the clause should be retained, at least with a modification of the percentage of the shareholding interest of managing agents from 75 to 60, while others were of opinion that it should be struck out altogether, as it would be likely to hinder the development of commerce and industry.

FOREIGN SAMPLE POST.

The correspondence which your Committee had started last year with the Government regarding the rate charged for sample packets by foreign post was continued this year also and your Committee are glad to note that after an interview with the Hon. Mr. Clark with the Committee the Government have circulated a letter to the different Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations asking their opinions about the proposal of your Committee. The Committee hope that their proposal will be accepted.

Your Committee were consulted with regard to the scheme of the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph services which was tried as an experiment in Bombay. They approved of the proposed amalgamation and observed that the experiment as tried in Bombay had not been the cause of complaint from Indian merchants, showing that it had proved successful.

The scheme of serial loading which was approved of by this Chamber on one side and the G. I. P. Railway on the other and which was put as an experiment at several stations on the G. I. P. Railway line, was declared to have proved successful at these stations and was placed into operation on all the stations of this railway. The President of the Railway Board observed in reply to a question from the Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis at a meeting of the Imperial Council that it was proposed to hold a conference of trade and railway representatives later on to consider whether the system had proved itself a sound one and if so whether any modification in any specific direction was desirable and that if the general opinion was that the system was a satisfactory one, other railways would be addressed with the view to its adoption.

The Government of India addressed the various Chambers of Commerce regarding the form in which Government securities were held in in India. Several suggestions were made in this letter of the Government promissory notes. Your Committee did not approve of these suggestions and observed that the promissory notes in their present form possessed certain advantages which would not be had in any other form. They however brought to the notice of the Government the difficulties and inconveniences which were inflicted on the public by reason of the stringent method of investigation pursued by the Public Debt Office. The Committee suggested that the office should be directed to examine the endorsements carefully but with reasonable discretion, whenever required by holders, on the payment of a nominal fee of about one anna per note, and that if the endorsements were in order the words "endorsement correct" should be stamped and initialled by the Debt Office below the last endorsement.

The attention of your Committee was drawn by a member to the inconvenience felt by the public, when drawing interest, because of the provision of the Public Debt Office that all the joint holders should endorse their signatures, in spite of the fact of their endorsement in favour of either one of the holders or their survivors signing the note. Your Committee thereupon represented to the Government that, while appreciating the laudable intention that might have led to this rule, they could not but say that such a ruling caused great inconvenience to holders of a joint promissory note. They suggested that for purposes of interest the Government might institute the system of Interest Coupons and that even if this were not possible it ought to be allowed for the popularity of the paper to be taken in more than one name without the proviso of either.

Your Committee are glad to note that the Government propose "to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act" by the addition of a provision similar to that contained in Section 7, (11) of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, to the effect that a bill might be payable to two or more payees jointly or in the alternative to one of two payees or to one or some of several payees.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was elected by your Chamber and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association jointly as a repdesentative of the Commercial community to the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Special Committee appointed by the Government last year to consider the re-arrangement of Public Holidays recommended a certain list of holidays to the Government which notified in a resolution a certain number of days as public holidays. The list of holidays, notified thus, caused a feeling of disappointment to the Indian commercial community and your Committee protested against the omission of the Kalichaudas and Pajusan holidays. Ultimately the Kalichudas was notified as a public holiday.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Your Committee brought to the notice of the Government the undesirability of the closed-door policy hitheto followed by the Railway Conference, which, it was stated, was not conducive to the interest of trade and commerce. They observed that it was essential that Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations which were so intimately concerned with the Railway Administration should be allowed to send their reperesentatives to the Conference in order that the commercial world might have the privilege of ventilating their views. It was suggested that the Railway Conference should be open in future to the representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations.

Your Committee during the course of the year presented addresses of farewell and welcome to Lord Sydenham and H. E. Lord Willingdon respectively, the retiring and the in coming Governors of Bombay. The replies they received were sympathetic and encouraging.

INTEREST IN TRADE DISPUTES.

The Bombay Commission Agents' Association requested your Committee to support their petition to the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Judges of His Majesty's High Court at Bombay, praying that their Lordships would be pleased to effect a change in the present procedure of Presidency Small Causes' Courts, where the long-standing practice was to allow interest to a plaintiff on the amount of his suit only up to the date of the filing of the plaint. Your Committee sent a representation supporting the petition, as an equitable treatment of the judgment creditors is highly imperative, as much in the interest of justice as of ordinary mercantile usage, prevalent all over the world of business.

Your Committee, hearing that there was a likelihood of the "Indian Trade Journal" being discontinued, represented to the Government that this journal was very popular with the Indian commercial community and much appreciated, as it supplied valuable and authentic satistical information. They felt that it would be an undesirable step to discontinue so valuable a paper, and hoped that the Government would continue it. Your Committee were assured by the Government, that even if the journal were to be discountinued in its present form, similar information would be conveyed to the commercial public in some equally convenient manner and that they did not propose to take any action in the matter without consulting the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies on the subject.

Your Committee suggested to the Government that they would be pleased to publish annually an Insurance Blue Book on the lines of that published by the Board of Trade giving elaborate statistical information on all kinds of insurance. Section 7, of the Assurance Companies' Act of 1909 under which the British Companies supplied such information to the Board of Trade, is reproduced in Section 11, of the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act of 1912 and the Government may well, on the basis of this section, publish a similar volume here. Correspondence is still going on with reference to this subject.

Your Committee were invited by the Imperial Motor Transport Conference to send delegates, and they nominated Sir Shapurji Broacha and Messrs Narotam Morarji Gokuldas and Gordhandas Khatao.

TURPENTIVE ADULTERATION.

In reply to Government letter No. 4427 on the subject of fixing the permissible amount of adulteration in reduced turpentine, your Committee stated that they were aware that the practice of adulterating turpentine had grown considerably during recent years and were of opinion that the Government should now interfere and place the necessary check thereon. The Committee believed that the practice would be stopped to some extent by amending the Merchandise Marks' Act, as suggested by the Madras Government, and agreed with them in their proposal that the permissable amount of adulteration in reduced turpentine be fixed at 50 p.c.

The Government of India inquired of your Committee whether in their opinion the preparation and publication of Barley crop forecasts would be likely to meet a definite want. Your committee replied that it was necessary to extend the system of preparing and publishing forecasts to the Barley crop of India, in view of the fact that its experts had considerably increased in recent years and that the reputation it had gained as a good malting agent was sure to establish a permanent trade in the article.

In reply to Government letter on the subject of the introduction of improved methods for the preparation of hemp in India, your Committee gave it as their opinion that the suggestions made by the London Hemp Association in their memorandum were all practical and that the spread of the information regarding new and improved methods of preparing hemp among the cultivators might no doubt lead to improve the fibre, but they agreed with the Government in thinking that the remedy for the unsatisfactory quality of much of the hemp exported rested to a great extent with the buyers.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

19. During the course of the year the Secretary of State approved the proposals submitted by the Bombay Government with regard to the College of Commerce, as being a practical scheme well calculated to meet the demand which might be expected to make itself felt in India for the services of trained actuaries and auditors, more especially in view of the recent legislation controlling Life Assurance Companies and Provident Societies. It is proposed to appoint an Advisory Board in connection with this institution and you will be glad to note that there is a provision for a representative of this Chamber on the same.

FLORAL WATER PERFUMES.

20. In reply to Government letter on the subject of Customs duty assessable on prepartions known as Floral Water Perfumes, the Committee observed that there was no objection to follow the practice observed in the United Kingdom and accept "2deg. proof" as the limit for excise purposes, that the basis of classification should be as adopted in England, *i.e.* apparent and not real, and that there should be adopted an uniform method of assessment at all ports.

ADULTERATION OF LEATHER.

21. In reply to Government letter on the subject of the Adulteration of leather, Your Committee pointed out that the practice of adulterating leather by no means existed generally in India but that it was carried on in Madras and on the East coast. They further observed that the remedy for putting a stop to such adulteration lay to a large extent with the exporting firms which purchased hides for export and that therefore there was no necessity for taking legislative steps on the lines of those taken by the Commonwealth of Australia.

Your Committee supported the representation of the Deshi Beopar Mandal of Lahore, requesting the B. B. and C. I. Railway to have intermediate class accommodation on their line, and also added that it might be well introduced on their local section also. The Railway has replied to the effect that the suggestion cannot be placed into practice.

Your Committee have appointed a sub-committee to draft a scheme for a Congress of Commerce, as suggested by the Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and hope that the proposal will be fully realised with the support of the Commercial Community.

There was an increase of nine members in the membership of the Chamber and two ceased to be members.

Your Committee have great pleasure to inform you that the Journal of the Chamber has continued its steady progress and shows a good increase both with regard to advertisements and subscriptions.

During the course of the year your Committee had interviews with the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, and Mr. Noel Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, when several important commercial questions were discussed.

The Balance Sheet of the Chamber, audited by the Honorary Auditor Mr. Rice, is appended herewith. (A balance of Rs. 4,164-8-3 has been carried forward to the following year).

SUICIDE BEFORE A MIRROR

TALE OF £10,000 LEGACY.

A story of a legacy of £10,000 was the prelude to a revolver tragedy at Ludlow during the mail week, when Mrs. Annie Pearce, a lady of nearly 70, shot herself dead before a looking-glass in her room, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Last December Mrs. Pearce announced, states the "Star," that she had been left £10,000 by a cousin who had died in Pittsburg, U.S.A. Since then she had borrowed various sums of money from friends and neighbours, on a promise of giving them large sums for the accommodation when she received her legacy.

She had consulted a local firm of solicitors, but they informed her they could do nothing unless she produced certain documents. She arranged to deliver these yesterday and bring a daughter from Pembridge, Herefordshire, to accompany her and the solicitor to London to receive the legacy. But at 8:30 in the morning, a few minutes before her daughter was timed to arrive, Mrs. Pearce shot herself with a revolver while her husband was eating his breakfast downstairs. The weapon, with fifty cartridges, had been obtained by Mrs. Pearce from a local gunsmith last Monday.

A short time ago, it is said, Mrs. Pearce threatened to kill her husband and herself. During Wednesday night she went downstairs and turned on the gas in a cooking-stove, and the husband found the house full of fumes when he awoke.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

STATEMENT OF REALISATIONS.

The following is a statement of donations received for the Hindu University Fund for the first fortnight of September, 1913:—

Brought forward Rs. 24,03,094-1-6; B. Mamie Lal (through the Hon'ble Rai Bishambar Nath Bahadur,) Agra, Rs. 30; Rai Kanachiya Lal Bahadur, Cawnpore, Rs. 2,000; B. Manna Lal, Cawnpore, Rs. 1,500; B. Vikiamajit Singh, Cawnpore, Rs. 1,000; B. Behari Lal, Cawnpore, Rs. 300; B. Anand Sevarup, Cawnpore, Rs. 500; B. Ram Singh, Ballabh Das and Gidhai Das, Cawnpore, Rs. 250; Dr. S. N. Sen, Cawnpore, Rs. 800; L. Shahzady Lal, Cawnpore, Rs. 620; L. Dhani Ram, Cawnpore, Rs. 50; Messrs. Sidheshedar Daulat Ram, Cawnpore, Rs. 50; Messrs. Ram Dularey Sheo Ratan, Cawnpore, Rs. 12; Collections from Cawnpore Rs. 134; M. L. Janki Bai (by gift of a 5 as. 4 p. share in Mohal Syed Nazir Hussain-Mouza, Rs. 134; Gidah Pergana Bilhaur Dt. Cawnpore, Rs. 5,000; Collections from Naini Tal, Rs. 869-15; Collections from Gya, Rs. 685; Collections from ladies of Allahabad, through Sriwati Kailas Rani Vatal, Rs. 82-8-3; B. Mithan Lal, Ajmere, Rs. 102-6; L. Uttam Chand, Ajmere, Rs. 25; P. Baijnath Sukul, Ajmere, Rs. 10; B. Tilla Ram Varma, Ajmere, Rs. 1; Collections from Ajmere, Rs. 291-1-3; B. Radha Mohan, Janupur, Rs. 20; Srimati Dhan Dei, Janupur, Rs. 500; Rai Chuttan Lal Bahadur, Gorakhpur, Rs. 150; P. Jagaunath Shukul, Vaidya, Allahabad, Rs. 25; Mr. C. V. V. Dikshit, Pudukotah, Rs. 20; Mr. Paras Ram Bahree (on his daughter's marriage), Campoli, Rs. 10; Raja Saheb of Sesseudi, Rs. 3,000; B. Bhola Nath, Moradabad, Re. 1; B. Bhawani Das, Moradabad, Rs. 20; B. Bhevrat Singji, Fatehgarh, Rs. 25; B. Bande Dayal (Assam) Lakhpur, Rs. 4-12; B. Labnan, Hardai, Rs. 5; B. Neitya Behari Mathur, Bahraich, Rs. 5; B. Lachman Singh, Ambala, Rs. 4; B. Kishore Lal, Cawnpore, Rs. 5; B. Sadh Ram, Rawalpindi, Rs. 15; B. Gulab Singh Anur Singh, Rawalpindi, Rs. 4; B. Brahma Shanker, Agra, Rs. 10; Mrs. Brahma Shanker, Agra, 5; P. Gurdutt Misir, Unao, Rs. 5; P. Ram Chandra, Unao, Rs. 6; P. Bai Madho Misir, Benares, Rs. 1-2; P. Ramanand Pamdey, Allahabad, Re. 1; B. Harihar Nath Varma, Rs. 2; Students Training College, Allahabad, Rs. 9; Dr. Ramachand Misiri, Bareily, Rs. 20; Collections from Rai Bavy, Rs. 4-1; Collections from Unao, Rs. 86; Collections from Allahabad, Rs. 46-12; Nirbani Akhara (through M. Balukpuri) Allahabad, Rs. 3,000; Collections from Central Provinces through Mr. Rama Krishna Saraswat, Rs. 8; B. Bankey Behari Lal, Chandausi, Rs. 50; B. Magan Behan Lal, Chandausi, Rs. 50; B. Harakh Narain Sowan, Rs. 5; B. Baijnath Singh, Benares, Rs. 5; B. R. P. Kacker, Benares, Rs. 10; B. Sarat Chandra Das, Benares, Re. 1; B. Bisheshwar Nath, Lucknow, Rs. 20; L. India pd. Jagmohal Lal, Lucknow, Rs. 100; L. Har Govind Das, Lucknow, Rs. 25; B. Kumar Prosad, Agra, Rs. 11; B. Har Govind, Agra, Re. 1; B. Ishri Bareily, Rs. 75; B. Bishumbher Nath Hamirpur, Rs. 25; P. Kripa Shanker Mehta, Protapgarh, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 24,24,857-11 Valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere and Bikaner Burbar at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,438. Grand Total 37,96,285-11.

DOCTORS, AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the first place, I must thank you for kindly lending me a little space in your columns to open the above subject and hence as it was followed by some criticisms in favour and against my correspondence, you will kindly allow me while closing the discussion to give my final answer on the subject.

Your correspondent "Qualified Practitioner" has gone a little astray from the main argument when in your issue of the 8th instant he began to discuss the merits and demerits of the local chemists.

My argument was and is and it was supported by one of your other correspondents too, that (1) Native hakims, vaidyas and such other inferior native medical elements should be disallowed from their calling in and applying themselves against their names the high sounding term of a "Doctor" and (2) Sub-Assistant Surgeons, military medical students and (so far as my knowledge goes) even members of the I. S. M. D. though legally they are registered as Qualified practitioners but they are not supposed to call themselves "Doctors" for in general acceptance of the term medical graduates of any recognised University of the United Kingdom only are entitled to this privilege. Personally I do not know if any leading local chemist shop or company, has been engaging the services of the latter class for their consultation but if it be so, they should be better advised in the interest of their own profession to engage for consultation some eminent physician or surgeon who may be a graduate of some recognised University rather than a Diploma holder of a College, who is though a legally Registered practitioner but is not a *Doctor*.—Yours etc.,

J. MACKWAN.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1913.

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WORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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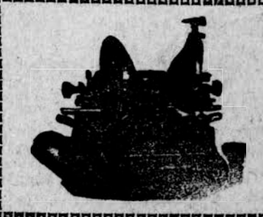

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QUADRANGULAR CHAMPIONSHIP UNDECIDED.

AN EXCITING GAME DRAWN.

HINDUS DECLARE AT 254 FOR EIGHT.

MAHOMEDANS' FINE UPHILL STRUGGLE.

HINDUS 167 AND 254 FOR 8; MAHOMEDANS 162 AND 174 FOR 5.

Once more has the curtain been rung down on a denouement of the highest interest and excitement in the history of the quadrangular tournament, and the finalists the Hindus and Mahomedans after an exciting and sensational struggle for supremacy, retired with honour, the game having been left drawn and neither side being able to claim the distinction of being the champion cricketers of the Western Presidency. The rule on the point is that if the second innings in the matches in the first rounds is not completed those leading on the first innings are entitle to play in the final round. This however being the final round the rule did not apply and the match was left drawn and the championship undecided.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

It was a sensational draw and the Mahomedans despite the fearful odds survived the test, thanks to the staying power of their batsmen especially Yusuf Beg and Pheroze Khan (and also to Mr. Extras and the misfielding of the Hindus). The Hindu batting which undoubtedly produced exhilarating and oft-times brilliant cricket realished 254 runs (for 8 wickets) in the second venture when the Hindu skipper declared the innings closed. Facing a deficit of 259 runs and with 3 hours and 8 minutes to bat, the Mahomedans met fearful odds. They were left to play a tremendously uphill game and the only wise course left to them (it being well-nigh impossible even at the best of times and in full strength to score 259 runs in 188 minutes on the Gymkhana wicket) was to keep up the wicket and thus save the match. It had to be done anyhow and the seven Mahomedan batsmn who wielded the willow in yesterday's game showed a remarkable tenacity in keeping up their ends trying their level best to avoid taking any risk. It produced dull and slow cricket no doubt—it being stolidly and enterprisingly defensive even' to balls pitched well up and easily hittable. They resorted to stonewalling tactics thereby dragging the game out to an interminable length and rendering it uninteresting to both players and spectators. But the Mahomedans' necessity of circumstnces could not very well cater for the cheap enjoyment of the spectators accustomed to prolific scoring. They had their own end in view and they had to work for its realisation with determination and dogged tenacity and they succeeded well. The result came as a genuine susprise to those who had pinned their faith on a Hindu victory on the strength of their big score. But the proverbial glorious uncertainty of cricket was once more proved. Despite the best efforts of the redoubtable Hindu trundlers of the edlibre of Baloo, Joshi, Sempre Chanda Rana and Talpade, the Mahomedans made a gallant stand and sent away their supporters in a happy frame of mind after the day's cricket. One must acknowledge, however, the brilliant achievements of the Hindus, who displayed free and consistent scoring, which had the real life of cricket as it should be played. But Mr. Pai's made two great tactical blunders in forcing the sting of his attack primarily by frequent bowling changes, and secondly by his fielding arrangments. We have not the space here to dilate upon these two points at length, but it is the pronounced verdict of authorities on cricket that bowlers find length by bowling from one end after at least three or four overs and they should be allowed to bowl on consistently for some time To make frequent changes merely to avoid the defenders getting mastery over attack is a policy the wisdom of which is very questionable. Again with the batsman stonewalling the fielding arrangements should have been certainly different and one man should have been placed right at "silly point" within a couple of yards from a batsman's reach. As to their ground fielding it was very poor and Mr. Extras favouring the defenders of the sticks to the extent of 42, the Mahomedan total came to be very substantial. Circumstances thus conspired to make a draw of a close and sensational encounter which passed through varied and interesting phases the final result being an undecided championship.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

HINDUS DECLARE AT 254.

The overnight not-outs Vithal and Deodher resumed to Shaikh Aziz and Ali at 11-30 a.m. At 123 Deodher was l.b.w. to Saikh Aziz, in his second over (123—2—36). The Poona batsman had played a fine though not quite faultless game for 36, which included three 4's. Talpade filled the breach, and a few singles followed. Vithal then beautifully cutting Ali for 4 sent up 130. Talpade opened his account with a single, which he followed up with three more like strokes. 140 was signalled a little later, of which 70 had been hit up by Vithal. His colleague then cut Shaikh Aziz to the boundary and shortly after Vithal put up 150 amid loud cheering with a magnificent drive to the Esplanade Road boundary. Runs now began to come in pretty quickly. Talpade sent Ali to the boundary and in the same over cut him for 3. At 156 Tamboowalla relieved Shaikh Aziz at the Gymkhana end. Vithal's brilliant career at the wickets then came to an end. He smote at Tamboowalla and was held in the long field by Patel. The outgoing batsman had played the best game on either side, his brilliant innings being without a flaw and including nine 4's (156—3—78). C. V. Mehta was now associated with Talpade and Abdul Aziz relieved his skipper. 160 went up, which Mehta greeted with a beautiful glance to leg for 4. Talpade responding with a fine hit for a like number and sending up 170. Feroze Khan of Cashmere here took up the attack from Abudul Aziz. The game at this stage slowed down considerably, and runs came in mostly in singles. The Mahomedan attack weakened as it was by the absence of Saleh Mahomedkhan was now further reduced by the retirement through illness of another bowler Shaikh Mahomed. 180 crawled up after a considerable interval and then a tremendous cheer went up as Talpade lifted Feroze Khan over the southern boundary. At 189 Shaikh Aziz was put on to bowl in place of Feroze Khan and Talpade signalled 190 by getting a single off him. With the score at 199 Shaikh Aziz scattered Talpade's wickets. Talpade had played an exhilarating innings of 41, which contained one 6 and three 4's (199—4—41). Pai, the Hindu skipper joined Mehta, and cutting Shaikh Aziz for a single sent up the second century amid loud and continued cheering. Mehta when at 21 slashed at Tamboowalla and could have been caught by him. Shortly after however he was caught at mid-on by Abdul Aziz off Shaikh Aziz (210—5—25). The Hindus now hit out with a view to knock up a big score before lunch time and then to send their opponents in. They sent in their slogger, Kharwa who opened with a single off Shaikh Aziz. He then lifted Tamboowalla and was held at mid-off by a substitute (213—6—3). Baloo next joined his skipper, who a little later brought up 220 with a single off Tamboowalla. The newcomer replied by sending Tamboowalla to the square leg boundary. The next decade followed pretty quickly and soon after Baloo skied a delivery from Tamboowalla and was held in the long field by Abdul Aziz (232—7—5). Sempre of Karachi who partnered Pai opened with a two off Shaikh Aziz. At a time when they should have continued hitting out, Pai and especially Sempre started stonewalling. Pai however soon knew his mistake and sent Tamboowalla to the western boundary, though Sempre continued playng a baru-door game. The next two decades were signalled and Sempre then made his first boundary stroke. At 254 Pai was held at cover-point by Abdul Aziz off Tamboowalla (254—8—28). The Hindus at this stage declared their innings closed.

MAHOMEDANS' SECOND INNINGS.

A BRILLIANT STAND.

The Mahomedans entered upon their second venture at 2-50 p.m. They had about 200 minutes in which to make, if they could, 259 runs, an obviously impossible task for them and the best that they could do now was to play out time. S. A. Razak and S. U. Patel opened their second innings, facing the Hindu attack delivered by Baloo from the Police Court end and Chanda Rana from the Gymkhana end. Two and one were realised in Baloo and Chanda Rana's first overs respectively. Razak and Patel very wisely decided not to take any risks and runs came in only in singles and that too at pretty long intervals. The first decade was signalled after 20 minutes' play. Razak when at 3 could have been caught at short leg but Deodher, though he made a fine attempt, just failed to reach the ball. The ground fielding of the Hindus, especially that of their skipper Pai, was brilliant and saved quite a number of runs. The Mahomedans lost Razak, out to a catch in the slips by Baloo off Chanda Rana (17—1—6). Ali, the Mahomedan skipper, who was the next man in, opened with a single off Chanda Rana. Joshi was here entrusted with the attack in place of Baloo at the northern end. A leg-bye for 3 signalled 20. Both the Mahomedan batsmen seemed ill at ease with the deliveries from Chanda Rana and Joshi. The last named bowled with splendid precision, never once sending down a loose delivery, and bowling three successive "maiden" overs. The third decade went up after 41 minutes' play. Sempre now bowled from the Gymkhana end, Chanda Rana going over to the other end. The slow pace at which runs came may be imagined from the fact that only 40 were scored after 63 minutes' play. A double change in bowling took place. Baloo again took up the attack, relieving Sempre at the northern end, and sent down a "maiden" over to Patel, and Talpade replaced Chanda Rana. Ali then cut Chanda Rana, who had just relieved Talpade, for 4 and signalled the half century, which came as the result of 73 minutes' play. At 56 Ali attempted to slash at Chanda Rana and was held in the slips by Deodher. The Mahomedan skipper had played a cautious game and had been at the wickets for a little over an hour for his 10 (55—2—10). Mirza Usuf Beg, the Mahomedans' best bat, next joined Patel, whose wickets Baloo soon after sent flying, the total standing at the previous figure (56—3—28). The outgoing batsman had played watchful cricket and his innings was unmarred except for a chance which he gave at an early stage of his stay at the wickets. Shaikh Aziz was associated with Usuf Beg and opened with two singles. The sixth decade then struggled up the board, and immediately after Shaikh Aziz was held at mid-off by Pai off Baloo (60-4-2). Feroze Khan of Cashmere, who went in next, began with 1 off Baloo. Usuf Beg responded by nicely putting Chanda Rana twice to the leg boundary and hoisting 70 which was quickly followed by 80. At 91 Sempre again delivered the attack, Feroze Khan sending him for 4, and a little later the same batsman sent up the century amid cheering by scoring a three. Some unenterprising play followed and the next two decades were signalled at rather long intervals. At 125 the Hindus tried their sixth bowler Vithal, whose first delivery Feroze Khan sent to leg for 5 all run. 130 was telegraphed, and a bye for 4 followed. Baloo now sent down some "tempters" and Feroze Khan, in attempting to slash at him, very nearly got himself stumped. Usuf Beg then nicely put Chanda Rana twice to leg for 4, and was then missed at square-leg by Talpade off Chanda Rana. The signal board now showed 140, a little later followed by 150. Usuf Beg welcomed this figure with a two. Some time after Usuf Beg signalled 160 with a single off Joshi. The pair had thus so far added 100 to their side's total without loss. The two batsmen scored a few more singles and 170 went up amid loud cheering. The maidan at this stage rang with cheers and counter-cheers. At 171 Chanda Rana clean bowled Feroze Khan. The outgoing batsman had played capital cricket, assisted Usuf Beg in taking the score from 60 at the fall of the fourth wicket to 171 at the fall of the fifth and received an ovation on his return to the pavilion (171—5—42). Nazir Hussein of Delhi joined Usuf Beg, who welcomed his colleague with a single. When stumps were drawn the Mahomedans had made 174 for 5 wickets. The match was thus drawn and the championship undecided.

Scores:—

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

S. K. Diveker, c Peer Mahomed, b S. Aziz	3
M. D. Pai (Capt.) c Usuf Beg, b Shaikh Mahomed	14
B. Deodher, b Feroze Khan	67
C. V. Mehta, run out	18
H. L. Sempre, b S. A. Aziz	22
P. Vithal, not out	24
W. Talpade, run out	2
N. Kharwa, b Feroze Khan	0
S. M. Joshi, c S. A. Aziz, b Feroze Khan	5
P. Baloo, b S. A. Aziz	3
Chanda Rana, b S. A. Aziz	0
Exrtas	11
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shaikh Aziz	25	62	4	4
Mahomed	6	23	0	1
Tamboowalla	14	18	6	0
Abdul Aziz	8	23	1	0
Ali	7	8	2	0
Feroze Khan	17	22	7	3

HINDUS.—2nd Innings.

S. K. Diveker, st. Irfani, b Tamboowalla	20
P. Vithal, c Patel, b Tamboowalla	78
B. Deodher, l-b-w., b Shaikh Aziz	36
W. B. Talpade, b Shaikh Aziz	41
C. V. Mehta, c Abdul Aziz, b Shaikh Aziz	25
M. D. Pai (Capt.), c Abdul Aziz, b Tamboowalla	28
N. H. Kharwa, c Substitute, b Tamboowalla	3
P. Baloo, c Abdul Aziz, b Tamboowalla	5
H. L. Sempre, not out	11
Extras	7
Total (for 8 wickets)	254

Innings declared closed.

Fall of Wickets.

1—51; 2—123; 3—156; 4—199; 5—210; 6—213; 7—232; 8—254.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS.—Second Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shaikh Aziz	29	87	4	3
Feroze Khan	10	38	3	0
Tamboowalla	25	59	5	5
Abdul Aziz	12	26	4	0
Ali	12	37	2	0

MAHOMEDANS.—1st Innings.

S. A. Razak, c Sempre, b Chanda Rana	6
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Joshi	8
Mirza Usuf Beg, b Chanda Rana.	7
Shaikh Aziz, b Chanda Rana	17
Feroze Khan, b Talpade	5
C. M. Ali, (Capt.), st. Diveker, b Joshi	11
S. U. Patel, c Joshi, b Sempre	22
Shaikh Mahamood, b Chanda Rana	37
Nazir Hussein, not out	23
Abdul Aziz, b Chanda Rana	7
P. Irfani, c Mehta, b Talpade	1
Extras	19
Total	162

Fall of Wickets.

1—7; 2—20; 3—27; 4—51; 5—59; 6—72; 7—115; 8—151; 9—161; 10—162.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	4	12	1	0
Chanda Rana	19	46	4	5
Joshi	10	30	3	2
Sempre	9	30	2	1
Talpade	10	25	2	2

MAHOMEDANS.—2nd Innings.

S. A. Razak, c Baloo, b Chanda Rana	6
S. U. Patel, b Baloo	28
C. M. Ali (Capt.), c Deodher, b Chanda Rana	10
Mirza Usuf Beg, not out	44
Shaikh Aziz, c Pai, b Baloo	2
Feroze Khan, b Chanda Rana	42
Nazir Hussein, not out	0
Extras	42
Total (for 5 wickets)	174

Fall of Wickets.

1—17; 2—56; 3—56; 4—60; 5—171; 174.

MAHOMEDANS.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Baloo	18	25	6	2
Chanda Rana	27	62	5	3
Joshi	14	5	5	0
Sempre	4	11	1	0
Talpade	9	12	2	0
Vithal	1	7	0	0

Talpade bowled one "no ball."

RATES OF SCORING.

(Continued from yesterday's issue).

HINDUS.—2nd Innings.

M.	R.
99	120
115	130
123	140
127	150
141	160
146	170
162	180
170	190
182	200
190	210
200	220
205	230
216	240
222	250
231	254

Individual Scores. (barring ordinary intervals not for drinking water on the ground).

Batsman	M.	R.
Vithal	134	78
Deodhar	64	36
Talpade	79	41
Mehta	57	25
Pai	50	28
Kharwa	4	3
Baloo	12	5
Sempre	21	11 (not out).

Yesterday's Hindu batting for 133 minutes realised 135 runs for 7 wkts.

MAHOMEDANS.—2nd Innings.

M.	R.
14	10
20	20
41	30
60	40
73	50
95	60
102	70
108	80
117	90
126	100
133	110
139	120
143	130
152	140
157	150
174	160
182	170
188	174

Individual Scores.

Batsman	M.	R.
Razak	23	6
Patel	87	28
Ali	60	10
Aziz	4	2
Pheroze Khan	88	42
Yusuf Beg	102	44 (not out).
Nazir Hussein	3	0 (not out).

After luncheon, the Mahomedans scored 174 for 5 wickets in 188 minutes in their second innings.

The game was thus left drawn and the championship undecided.

BEST HINDU BAT.

KURLA C. C. PRIZE AWARDED TO B. DEODHAR.

Mr. B. Deodhar, of Poona, having in our opinion given the best batting display of the Hindu Eleven in this year's Quadrangular contest, the bat, sportingly offered by the Kurla Cricket Club, has therefore been awarded to him, and will be sent to him to-morrow.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

ARMY & NAVY STORES C. C. v. NATIONAL BANK LD., C. C.

A cricket match was played between the above teams on Saturday the 13th instant on the Cooperage and resulted in a win for the Army and Navy Stores by 7 runs. Scores:

The National Bank C. C.—Shantaram, 0; Menezies, 2; Shamrao, 0; Siquera, 3; Crickton, 4; Edekar, 6; Dhamankar, 3; Edaljee, 2; Ramrao, 2; D'Souza, not out, 0; and C. Menezies, 3; Extras, 0; Total, 25.

The Army and Navy Stores C. C.—Mirkar, 4; D. M. D'Souza, 0; F. Fonseca, 1; Bunyan, 10; G. F. Hill, 5; Tweddle, 0; Bellamy, 0; Naik, 3; R. W. D'Mello, 5; Noronha, 0; and Chemborekar, not out, 0; Extras, 4; Total, 32.

P. J. N. SIVAJI C. C. v. INST. LUSO-INDIANO C. C.

This match was played between the P. J. New Shivaji cricket club and the Institute Luso-Indiano cricket club on Sunday the 14th instant, and resulted in a win for the former by 31 runs. Scores:—

P. T. New Shivaji C. C.—N. B. Dadarkar, 0; K. R. Swami, 0; N. J. Kovarkar, 0; N. Temkar, 4; D. L. Bhalerd, 5; R. A. Mahalel; N. L. Bhatia, 3; S. R. Hadkar, 0; Y. B. Mankame, 34; B. D. Chitre, 9; W. L. Naik, not out, 7; Extras, 18; Total, 81.

Institute Luso-Indiano C. C.—A. DeSouza, 7; J. Fernandez, 1; M. Faria, 8; D. Gonsalves, 0; M. Pinto, 7; J. Faria, 1; M. D'Souza, 12; J. Santos, 5; S. Saldhana, 0; B. Costa, 0; A Costa, not out, 1; Extras, 5; Total, 48.

BOMBAY JEWISH ASSOCIATION C. C. v. YOUNG MARATHA C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade maidan on the 14th instant and resulted in a win for Bombay Jewish Association cricket club by 97 runs. Scores:—

Bombay Jewish Association C. C.—Samson Elisha, 24; Samuel Judah, 3; Elizah Ezekiel, 9; Ruby Isaac, 26; Asher, Moses, 9; Isaac Samuel, 20; Aaron Samson, 0; Joseph Jacob, 3; M. Jacob, 2; S. B. Abraham, 15; and Samuel Moses, 1; Extras, 12; Total, 124.

Young Maratha C. C.—B. Y. Rane, 2; N. A. Sawant, 2; Moonjekar, 0; D. Patil, 11; S. A. Kawle, 1; Y. M. Anamker, 1; B. Patil, 3; G. Patil, 0; Ambre, 3; Todanker, 0; and Bhamid, 1; Extras, 3; Total, 27.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will insert the following results (to date) of the Bombay Cricket League Matches:—

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Bombay Imp. T. C. C.	11	7	4	0	27
H. M.'s Customs C. C.	8	6	2	0	26
Govt. Telegraph C. C.	10	5	5	0	15
Grindlay's C. C.	11	5	6	0	13
Turner Morrison's C. C.	10	4	5	1	10
Eastern Telegraph C. C.	8	3	4	1	7
H. M.'s Mint C.C.	12	3	9	0	3

Five points for win, nil for draw, and—2 for loss.

CALCUTTA SENIOR RUGBY SEMI-FINALS.

BOMBAY-MADRAS MATCH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

The second semi-final in connection with the Senior Rugby Competition was played off this evening on the Calcutta ground which was in a deplorable condition on which football was out of the question. Madras adapted themselves to the conditions underfoot and depended chiefly upon footwork. There was no passing done by either side and the game coming immediately after the brilliant exhibition of Calcutta and the West Ridings appeared dull and tame. Bombay were hopelessly outclassed and had no look in even for a minute. Some idea of the one-sidedness of the game may be had from the fact that the Madras back had never had to touch the ball. Madras scored a bloodless victory consisting of six tries, four of these being registered in the first half, but none of these was converted into goals although on three occasions the angle was quite easy. Madras meet the West Ridings on Saturday next when the latter are expected to win.

TRAGEDY IN A CALCUTTA STREET.

WIFE MURDERED BY HUSBAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Sheik Mahomed, a local building contractor, caused a sensation in the Canal-East Road by running after his wife and murdering her with a knife in cold blood. It appears that domestic differences arose between the parties resulting in the woman bringing an action against her husband at Sealdah. This annoyed the man who took the first opportunity of killing his wife.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

Though at first there were not a large number at the Mounted Sports yesterday on the Marine Lines maidan, the enclosure was well filled by the second event, by which time stumps had been drawn on the Gymkhana Cricket ground. The programme was well varied, and a deal of interest combined later with amusement was connected with it. Fine weather favoured this week's sport, and one was glad to see Mr. Webster again taking a hand in the judging.

It is very much more difficult to take a peg with a sword than with a spear, a fact the competitors discovered in the first event. Out of eight, only two managed to carry successfully, these being Aylward and Brownrigg. It was a close thing between them, the former eventually awarded first place on the matter of pace.

Unfortunately owing to lack of lady competitors, the Ladies' Tennis Ball Race fell through. The Jumping therefore followed, this being changed from Half-Section to Individual. Eight took part and three were sent over the jumps a second time, Bowes Lyon, Landon and Aylward. Landon's mount promissed well, but rapped the last hurdle rather badly and the award went to Bowes Lyon. The form was quite good, but in most cases the pace was too slow and the horses landed with too much of a jar.

Three half-sections started in the V. C. Race, which resulted in rather a straggly finish. One of each pair had to ride the course including a jump leading his partner's, the latter waiting at a given point. On arrival, these saddled the spare horses and completed another round of the course in half sections. Aylward was first up, and he and Pearson getting away well ahead won by half the chukker with Wallace and White nearly as easily second.

The Scurry was again good, the first two places decided only in the last thirty yards. Being on a pony, Brownrigg had a nice lead on the rails side till near home, where Pearson was first to pass him. Landon was, however, within a neck of him and shot out near the post to win cleverly.

Finally the Hat Trimming Stakes, in which the men had to ride the course, including a jump, carrying hats, ribbon, needle and cotton. Dismounting, they had to hand their horses to syces and give hats, &c., to the ladies nominating them. These to trim the hats and tie them on their partners' heads, the latter to return over the course and hats of the first three home to be judged for the prize. Brownrigg was first up, handing his hat and trimmings to Mrs. Hogg, but Pearson, with Mrs. Shanks as partner was first away from him, followed by White and Wallace, but Landon was unlucky to find his horse delay the return journey very considerably. Pearson kept his lead safely enough, but his hat was insecurely fastened, he having to hold it on, with the result that he was disqualified. Mrs. Hogg's trimming was exceptionally tasty for such a hurried effort, and she was very deservedly placed first.

Details of the results are as follows:—

Tent-Pegging with Swords.
Marks for Style and Pace.
Mr. R. N. Aylward 1
Capt. Brownrigg 2
Eight competed.

Individual Jumping.
Mr. Bowes Lyon 1
Mr. J. R. Landon 2
Mr. J. Wallace ..... A
Eight competed.

Half-Section V. C. Race.
Messrs. R. N. Aylward and E. G. Pearson 1
Messrs. J. Wallace and A. S. White 2
Messrs. A. E. Baird and N. M. Morris 3

Scurry.—Horses and Ponies. Distance Handicap.
Mr. R. A. Spence's HARKAWAY, scr., Mr. J. R. Landon 1
Mr. E. G. Pearson's BUCCANEER, 10 yds., Owner 2
Col. Marshall's OSPREY, 35 yds., Capt. Brownrigg 3
Five ran.

Osprey led till near home, Harkaway beating Buccaneer on the post by a good neck, a length and a quarter between second and third.

Hat Trimming Stakes.—Nomination Events.
Mrs. Hogg and Capt. Brownrigg 1
Mrs. Kidd and Mr. J. Wallace.. 2
Mr. E. G. Pearson partnered by Mrs. Shanks was first home, but disqualified.
Seven ran.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

HORNETS, 2; ALL BLACKS, 1.

There was more interest in yesterday's game than was thought likely, the All Blacks losing by the smallest margin so far experienced by them, Furthermore, they at last had the satisfaction of scoring, and appropriately enough it was Boult who earned them the distinction. He has been their most conspicuous player on the side since the Season began, has put in a large number of excellent runs and gained for himself quite a reputation with onlookers. The goal he put in was a good one, and on other occasions also his efforts might reasonably have been rewarded in a similar manner. Eagle was again a strong point in goal and saved well several times, whereas quite a good defence was put up, their failing being lack of combination.

Before the Tournament, the Hornets shewed steady improvement and promised to prove as good as any civilian team, but they did not shine on this occasion. Their defence was second to none, but they were not safe now and the passing was not perfect by any means. The right wing men of the forwards did well, but otherwise there was lack of finish about the team as a whole. They had decidedly the better of the game and did most of the attacking, but they failed to get through when excellent chances presented themselves.

THE PLAY.

Coming up to attack at once, the Hornets only took five minutes to open their account. There was a melee almost in the goal mouth, and the ball rebounded, rather than being shot, off Ashton into goal.

Only a few minutes later, Downes finessed well and gave Hyde a clear goal, of which he availed himself easily.

They looked like adding a third when Eagle was penalised for "carrying," out on the ball being passed back to Finnigan he shot over. They pressed several corners, which did no good, the All Blacks finding relief through Ashton being pulled up for four.

Hornets .....2 goals.
All Blacks ..... nil.

Play was very much more even in the second half, Boult putting in two particularly good runs, being charged off the ball when dangerous. Hyde for the Hornets was also seen to advantage. Eventually after twenty minutes' play, Boult got on from a nice pass, went right through and shot well into the right corner with a low one.

They continued to get away in their turn and might at any moment have drawn level. When well up, Boult was unfortunately pulled up for off-side shortly before the whistle went for full time, leaving the score:—

Hornets .....2 goals.
All Blacks ..... 1 goal.

The teams were as follows:—

Hornets:—Navin, Goal; H. and W. James, Backs; Finnigan and Allison, Halves; Downes, Hyde, Ashton, Windsor and Rodrigues, Forwards.

All Blacks:—Eagle, Goal; Sampson and Grostate, Backs; Halliburn, Rodrigues and E. Halliburn, Halves; C. Gidney, J. Gidney, Boult, Powell and Fenwick, Forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Inwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana *v.* R. G. A.

THE VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 17.

Yesterday the case against Swinny and Mrs. Stephens for the alleged murder of Mr. Buckingham-Stephens, was resumed when the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued.

Dr. Raman Jampi, Medical Officer of Shertally, examined by the prosecution pleader, deposed that he held a post mortem examination on Mr. Stephen's body at Vaikom on the 10th June last. He was sent for by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Vaikom. Witness proved the certificate, wherein he had noted down what he had observed on the body. He stated that he was at Vaikom at 6-30, on the previous evening, and he went to where the body lay on a bed in the room and observed it before holding the post mortem, and made pencil notes which he produced in Court. A signed copy of these notes was submitted to the Durbar Physician. The notes were in his own handwriting and were prepared from rough notes not preserved. The witness had seen Mr. Stephens once before. Death was caused by a gunshot wound. Witness took post mortem notes and submitted a copy to the Durbar Physician. Death must have been instantaneous, as the cranium was blown off by the shot. Stephens could not have held the gun with his left hand in such a manner as to cause the wound. Stephens could not have removed the gun to the right after the injury, if he had shot himself and in the position found. From the nature and direction of the wound and passage of the bullet, through the pillow, witness thought the wound could not have been self inflicted either with the right or left hand.

After the examination of the apothecary of Vaikom, the next witness the Court rose for the day.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The depression from the Bay has its centre this morning near Chaibassa and a few heavy local falls are reported from its neighbourhood. It is moving very slowly and its future course is uncertain, but it will probably advance towards the east United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, fairly general in Lower Burma and Assam; and local in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces and Berar. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, north Hyderabad and the north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Kyaukyu 1½ inches; Bassein 1; Akyab 2; Sibsagar and Cherrapunji 1½ Jessore 1; Burdwan 3; Cuttack and Hazaribagh 1½; Chaibassa 3; Patna and Dumka 2; Gaya 5; Benares ½; Raipur ½; and Akola ½.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the east United Provinces.

An advertiser in the "Times' is anxious to recover an "engine-turned vanity box." We have heard of a motor-car turning turtle, but the other seems an even more remarkable phenomenon.

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183. A.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER.—At Bangalore, 1st September, to Captain and Mrs. Foster, I. A., a daughter.

HILTON.—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, 2nd September, the wife of Captain H. P. Hilton, 3rd Bat. D. C. O., the Middlesex Regt. of twin boys.

LALL.—At Wimbledon, 1st September, the wife of B. C. Lall, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

CRIEFF.—At Rangoon, 4th September, Kathleen Taylor Crieff Scotland.

HOLROYD.—At Lyndhurst, New Forest, 3rd Sept., Colonel W. R. M. Holroyd, D.L.O., I.A., Retired List, for many years Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

BALIVALA.—At his residence on Chira Bizar, on Wednesday 17th instant, at 6-30 a.m., Cursetji Merwanji Balivala, Proprietor, Victoria Theatre Co., of Balivala's Grand Theatre. Age 61 years and 5 months, 3 days. (Calcutta and Madras papers please copy).

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society, General Meeting, Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Paper.

"An Inquiry as to how a Bell in the Portuguese Church at Borivli came to be transferred to a Hindu Temple at Nasik." By Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi, Esq., Town Hall 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Professor C. G. Sisson's address on the "Teaching of Literature," Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum, 6-15.

Poona Horse Show, 2nd Day, Poona.

Ballad Concert, arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse road, 9-30.

Mails for Madagascar Ports and Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Purnea will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, September 19.

English Mail Steamer Egypt due, 6 a.m.

Bombay City Police Dance at the Town Hall, 9-30.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Athletics v. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 4-40.

SATURDAY, September 20.

Cricket Match: Baronet v. Bombay Gymknana.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters, A, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Races Second Meeting, First Day, at Poona.

MONDAY, September 22.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 4-45.

Harwood Association Football League: Grant Medicals v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.

Poona Junior Polo Tournament.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 23.

Harwood Association Football League: Y. M. C. A. v, All Black, Cooperage, 5-45.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; anl 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 18, 1913.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS.

We have already referred to the speech of Sir Charles Armstrong at the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association on Tuesday, as having been in refreshing contrast to the aggressive and meddlesome character of the manifestoes which are issued from time to time by the Central Council of the Association in Calcutta. Sir Charles stated that, so far as he understood the objects of the Association, they were not in any way antagonistic to the interests of the other communities of this great city, or of the Bombay Presidency or of the country generally; and he gave an assurance, which all who know him will gladly accept, that if they had been so he would never have accepted the Chairmanship of the Bombay Branch, "for any movement of a selfish or antagonistic character is entirely contrary to the liberal principles I have always held with reference to all matters relating to the affairs of this country." Liberal principles, of course, is a somewhat elastic term which can be elongated or contracted for the convenience of the individual, and we may be allowed to doubt whether the principles which enabled Sir Charles Armstrong to vote against the motion for the separation of judicial and executive functions in the Imperial Council, and to join in the hue and cry after poor Miss Maud Allan, would be regarded as truly liberal by more than a few people. But in these matters it is the attitude and tone that count, and both Europeans and Indians will recognise in Sir Charles Armstrong's speech the expressions of a man whose first concern is to conserve the legitimate interests of his own community, without needlessly interfering with others, and to endeavour to awaken among his fellow-members of that community a sense of citizenship, in order that all may do their share, and co-operate whenever possible for the benefit of the city, the province, and the country. Sir Charles Armstrong, we are convinced, was quite right when he said that he could not suppose that there was any local body in the City of Bombay that would object if his Association took a keen interest in questions affecting their welfare. On the contrary, we believe that there is a sufficiency of liberal sentiment in both communities, Indian and European, to enable each to welcome from the other any efforts, made in the true civic spirit, for the welfare either of individual sections or the community as a whole.

Unfortunately the complaint about the European Defence Association has always been and still is the selfishness of its propaganda, and the eagerness with which on almost every occasion it rushes out to attack every progressive movement on the part of Indian politicians, even when such a movement may be one towards a reform which has received the approval of Government. The Association, as we have often pointed out, seems to be under the control of a small body of reactionaries, who see in every political step in advance, which the country is about to take, a menace to their own interests, being unable to recognise that the true interests of the British in India lie in the direction of the ability of the British government to satisfy the ever-increasing political aspirations of the people of the country. We do not believe that this attitude is truly representative of any considerable section of European sentiment, and, as long as it continues to dominate the European Defence Association and as long as the Association's affairs remain under the control of this Calcutta clique, there cannot be any hope that the local position of the Association will ever become any more encouraging than Sir Charles Armstrong laments to find it at present. Sir Charles Armstrong seems to think that the new rules which are about to be drawn up, with a view to giving the Central Council a more representative character, will alter this state of affairs, but it is obvious that so long as the Central Council remains in Calcutta, Calcutta will give the note to the whole of its operations. Even if the branches ultimately secure a majority on the Council, it cannot be expected that the delegates will be able, considering the distances separating them from head-quarters, to exercise a proportionate influence on the doings of the Council, and it will always be necessary, if the Council is to do anything at all, to allow a certain amount of freedom to the Calcutta element. It would seem, therefore, much more to the advantage of the European community in Bombay to form an Association of its own, which it would be able to work on the sound and healthy lines laid down by Sir Charles Armstrong, without having to suffer every now and then the reflected discredit of some eccentric excursion on the part of the Calcutta Council. And it would also be able to discard the aggressive title of "European Defence," which is quite out of keeping with the aims which the Association professes to have in view, and which, it may be remembered, was adopted at a time when the people who founded the Association rightly or wrongly believed that an attack was actually being made on their rights as a community.

If the Bombay Association is to flourish, however, it will not do merely to utter the fine sentiments of the Chairman's speech on Tuesday; it will be necessary to put them into practice, and to confine the operations of the Association to the legitimate sphere which Sir Charles Armstrong indicated. We do not think that the question whether Maud Allan should dance in India or not comes within this sphere. The whole agitation in regard to this artiste's proposed appearance in this country is based, as she herself has said, on misconception. Before joining in a movement which presupposes impropriety and casts a slur on a lady, who, whatever may be said about her performances, is recognised to be a great artiste, it would be more sensible and certainly more charitable to wait and see what she is going to do. There is no justification at present to suppose that anything will be presented before the public which is likely in any way to affect the prestige of the European community or to deal a blow at the honour of English womanhood. In any case the agitation is a selfish one, involving as it does the deprivation of the public at large of the opportunity of enjoying what may be a highly artistic and educative performance, in order to gratify the prejudiced apprehensions of a very small section of people. If the Defence Association wishes to show a true concern for the prestige of the community, and the honour of its womankind, there are many things to which it might first turn its attention, commencing with the abominations of the White Slave Traffic which are so deplorably encouraged by conditions in Bombay.

MINING IN INDIA.

Mr. Hayden's report on the Mineral Production of India for 1912, a summary of which we published early in the month, is an eloquent story of progress. Not only was there a marked increase in last year's value of mineral production over that of all preceding years, but the figures for individual minerals are almost equally satisfactory. In all the principal products, such as coal, petroleum, salt, manganese, mica, wolfram, iron-ore and monazite, except two (lead and jadeite), increases in outturn are recorded, showing an excess, in the total value of the year over that of 1911, of over a million and a quarter sterling. Coal, petroleum and iron-ore are principally responsible for the flourishing credition of the mineral industry in this country. But the most significant feature of all this prosperity is the almost total absence of Indian control over the mining and metallurgical industries, which are practically entirely in the hands of Europeans. With the solitary exception of the Tata iron and steel enterprise, every important industry, —coal, oil, manganese, gold, precious stones,—is conducted by European capital and managed and worked by European agency. And yet, if there is any industry more suited to educated Indians than any other, it is mining. Equipped with the necessary capital and scientific knowledge, there is absolutely no reason why the mining industry of India should not become a great national concern. The field is not so restricted as may appear at first sight, for it is certain that there are still untapped sources of immense mineral wealth in India and Burma that will yield to the prospector riches beyond the dreams of avarice. Indians need to be told that mining in India is not a Western innovation, but that in all parts of the country, wherever useful and valuable ores occur, traces of former activity, both in extracting the ores from the rocks, and in smelting and fashioning the metals derived from them, are to be met with. A few instances will suffice to show how widespread was the activity in the old days. The existence of old workings in the known auriferous tracts is a matter of common knowledge, and numerous references to them are to be found in the publication of the Geological Survey. The gold-bearing reefs of Dharwar are honeycombed by old workings, the shafts reaching a depth of 300 feet from the surface, and in one instance, at least, at the Hatti Mine in the Nizam's dominions, as much as 620 feet. In Chota Nagpur, similar traces of ancient gold mines have been found, and in addition old copper excavations have been traced along what is known as the copper belt of Singhbhum for a distance of over eighty miles. The iron-smelting industry of the Central Provinces and of Birbhum in Bengal still survives in the face of imported iron, and we need only point to the old copper mines of Sikkim, the copper and silver-lead mines of Kumaon and Kulu, and the numerous traces of workings that are to be found in Rajputana and Kashmir to show how widely the industry was practised in former times. Of metallurgical processes, too, India was not without knowledge in the pre-British days, the most conspicuous instance of the knowledge being perhaps the manufacture of the famous *wootz*, or steel, of Southern India, which formed the material for centuries of the historical Damascus sword. With the help, therefore, of scientific education, capital, labour and enterprise, there is no reason whatever why mining in India should not, in course of time, be run as a great swadeshi industry.

DAY BY DAY.

Governor's Departure.

The Governor and Lady Willingdon returned to Poona yesterday afternoon by the Poona Mail train, which left Victoria Terminus at 2-45 p.m. They were accompanied by Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., Military Secretary, and Capt. Egerton, A.D.C. The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, with whom their Excellencies had been staying, took leave of them at the station, where there were also present:—Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Babholkar, Municipal Councillor, Lt.-Col. H. Lowther, senior officer in command of troops, Bombay, Lieut. Randall, Dorset Regt., Staff Officer, Mr. McTier, Commissioner of Police, Mr. F. M. Gadney, Dy. Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Griffiths, Dy. Commissioner, C.I.D. Mr. W. G. Holman, Superintendent of Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, and Mr. W. A. Darby, Dy. Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, Parel, travelled in the train. Before taking their seats Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected two new bogie carriages provided by the G. I. P. Railway for their approaching visit to Simla. These were a sleeping car and a combined restaurant and sleeping car. The arrangements at the Terminus were carried out by Mr. Bornschin, acting Station Suprintendent and the Rail-Railway Police were in charge of Sergeants Scott, Sutliffe and Sohrab.

One of Queen Victoria's Staff.

On special duty in connection with the Governor's journey was Risaldar-Major N. S. Khan, once of Queen Victoria's personal staff who is at present employed as a passenger and confidential agent by the G. I. P. Railway. This distinguished Indian officer rode as one of her late Majesty's escorts in the Diamond Jubilee procession. Yesterday he was deputed to travel in the train which took Lord Willingdon to Poona.

Poona Widow's Home.

Lady Willingdon and Lady Pentland, accompanied by Captain Goldie, A. D. C., paid a brief visit to the Hindu Widows' Home and Mahila Vidyalaya, at Hingne Budruk, near Poona. Their Excellencies who motored up to the Home at midday, were received on arrival at the entrance by Mrs. Namjoshi, the Lady Superintendent and Prof. Karve, the Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home Association, and shown over the two institutions. Their Excellencies evinced a keen interest in their work and passed from one class room to another watching the girls at work. Lady Willingdon made several sympathetic enquiries about the progress of the Widows' Home and the difficulties in its way. She was exceedingly pleased with the work of the Home and so was Lady Pentland who expressed her desire to speak about these institutions to the people at Madras. Their Excellencies spent nearly an hour there and were photographed with Mrs. Namjoshi, Mr. Karve and some of the widow students of the Home. Mr. Leatham, the personal assistant of the Collector of Poona and Mr. Ingle, the D. S. P. of Poona, were in attendance.

A Belated Famine Report.

An example of how important official reports are rendered worthless by their dilatory publication is furnished by the "report" on the progress of relief operations in Ahmednagar for July last, which has just been received. This document was forwarded by the Collector, nineteen days after the period to which it relates, to the Commissioner of the Division, who took another four days to endorse thereon "Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department." In the Revenue Secretariat it lay pigeon-holed for about a fortnight, and was eventually "Recorded" on the 8th instant. It is then issued to certain heads of departments, the non-official members of the Legislative Council and the Press. This process involved another delay of ten days. The result of all this circumlocation is that the public are kept in the dark for a month and a half as to the extent of distress and the measures taken to alleviate it in the affected area. And when at least the all-important information is available, it may have become worthless as being ancient history and relating to a state of affairs which has most probably ceased to exist. The "report" in this case is in what is officially known as "Famine Relief Code Form." It is a brief document of a page and a half in tabular form, and could have been easily compiled.

The Sogdian Alphabet.

The latest number of the "Journal Asiatique" presents several articles of unusual interest. Dr. Denison Ross and M. Gauthiot show with the help of the historical fragment of Mubark, on which the former delivered a lecture the other day, and the celebrated Arabic Kitab-ul-Fihrist, that we possess contemporary descriptions of the alphabet of the Sogdian language recently re-discovered in Chinese Turkestan. The author of the *Kitab*, who flourished about 1,000 A.C., copied in his book some of the best known scripts of his age (including Pahlavi) and though later transcribers have greatly distorted the syllabaries, it is possible now to recognize the original configuration of the Sogdian letters which have been independently deciphered. Miss Menant concludes her elaborate study of two Parsi manuscripts of the mid-eighteenth century in the Bibliotheque Nationale. Among the many points she elucidates, the main one refers to the authorship of the transcripts and the curious old system of Parsi writing in which the first line started at the bottom of a page, the succeeding ones being written *above* the preceeding. Miss Menant calls attention to a similar practice noticed in the literature of the Manichians, the representatives of the ultra-socialistic community of Persia in the fifth century.

The Tibetan Chronology.

M. Pelliot, in the same journal, sustans differing from the chronology of the Bengali authority, Sarat Chandra Das, and furnishes pre and post Christian tables up to 1923, corresponding with the Tibetan cycles. M. Fenot, noticing books of especial Indian intrest, criticises the eduation and translation of a Buddhist poem by Daltatraya Shastri Negudkar of this Presidency. Mr. Negudkar had the singular fortune to come upon a copy of the book in the possession of a Jain, who evidently did not understand it, though he gave out that that was his sacred text which he used for his daily morning prayer. It need not be pointed that Buddhist scripture is anathema to the Jain. The discovery of a copy of the Buddha-charita in the Konkan district, however, is a vital evidence of the possibility of more Buddhist books being still hidden in Jain libraries unknown to their apathetic owners. Up to now manuscripts of Sanskrit Buddhist works have been found almost exclusively in Nepal.

A High Class Students' Magazine.

The September number of the "Students' Brotherhood Quarterly" contains a couple of articles which will specially appeal to educationalists and all those who have the welfare of the Indian student at heart. In an article entitled "Our Present Activities," the editor points with pardonable pride to the fact that long before the visit of Mr. F. G. Gould to Bombay, the Brotherhood had perceived the need for some sort of ethical culture for students as a corrective to the purely secular system of education they receive in the schools. He considers, however, that a method other than the one advocated by Mr. Gould is the best suited for grown up boys and girls who attend the upper classes—"the method of indirect instruction linked to the exposition of classical work in English literature or that of an exegesis of the fundamentals of ethical theory." The Motivala prize essay written by a member of the Brotherhood on "The Present System of Education in India and its Bearing on the Social and Religious life of the People" is reproduced in the "Quarterly." The writer traces in it the many changes that are slowly coming over the social life of India as the result of Western education. One of these is the serious efforts made nowadays to rescue the low-caste and the outcast from their social, intellectual and moral degradation. Professor R. Marrs's paper on "Nietzsche," which was read before the Brotherhood, is also reprinted in the number. Altogether the present number is a readable and interesting one and should prove very informing to the student community.

The "Dawn."

If it is demand only which creates a supply, the appetite for light literature among Gujarati peoples does not seem to have lost its edge. The "Dawn" is a new monthly with a decidedly pleasing get-up published in Bombay "regularly at the beginning of each month." The annual subscription of Rs. 3-6-0, inclusive of postage, cannot be said to be disproportionately high, when regard is had to the clear type and paper. Some of the illustrations have the appearance of "old familiar faces," and the diction of a few of the articles does not obviously err on the side of non-Sanskritised simplicity. The six articles in English, out of a total of thirty-eight, are no measure of the capacity of the contributors. Evidently, some who have written for the journal in Gujarati have done so against their better judgment. The future of popular magazines of this attractive description would seem to be assured, provided only that matters of a character approaching the religious or semi-religious or pseudo-religious, are not given insipid preponderance.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Politics and Education.

"The Leader":—We deny with all the energy of conviction of which we are capable that those engaged in teaching should be prohibited from taking their rightful part in legitimate political agitation and thus performing their duties as citizens, that it is in the interest of the country that its youth should be brought up in cloistered seclusion. We further say that it is not a position which can command assent, that the expression of opinion in support of Government measures need not be regarded as participation in politics while their criticism should be deemed objectionable. The attractiveness of teaching as a vocation, which at present is little enough as every one knows, will further suffer if a teachership or lectureship is to be surrounded by restrictions which do not enhance the self-respect of the person concerned. As for the youth of the country, they will lose the advantage of being taught by many learned and honoured men and further become incapacitated from participation in such public life as there is in the country.

The Government and Calcutta University.

"Indian Daily News":—The reply of Mr. Sharp, C.I.E., to the University of Calcutta with regard to their protest is rather a dull document, and the main point appears to be that Mr. Sharp has caught the Vice-Chancellor contradicting himself. He said something, we gather, in 1910, which is not the same as what he said in 1913 (most of us do it) and that being so, the Government of India have completely vindicated their position. It seems to us that both letters were rather portentous productions, and that the reply seems to be as word splitting as the protest. It is time that Mr. Geoffrey Cookson was called in to run his Spiritual University in which, we take it, squabbling, the chief feature of Indian education as at present arranged, would be completely eliminated and an atmosphere of pure study really created. The atmosphere at present is one of mild adjectives.

Karachi Contra Mundum.

"The Statesman":—Mr. Webb has indeed contributed the lighter element to the proceedings of the Commission, and subtle humour underlies Reuter's prosaic statement that "among the appendices in reply to the Commissioners, who gave Mr. Webb's ideas minute and painstaking investigation, Mr. Webb in general adhered to his opinions, being apparently still convinced that his views are correct on all the most important points." It is another instance of "Karachi *contra mundum*," and the Royal Commissioners may expect to be added to Mr. Webb's list of the conspirators who are leagued together to defraud India of her rights. The publication of the evidence so far given is a step to be commended, but the real interest will lie in the decisions at which the Commission will ultimately arrive on the important problems they have been charged to investigate.

A State Bank.

"The Englishman":—If then it is possible to improve the financial facilities for merchants in India through the agency of the Presidency Banks, the arguments in favour of the establishment of a State Bank, on the lines laid down by Mr. Abrahams, fall to the ground. On paper, a State Bank scheme may appear very attractive, but it must be put to a practical test before it is taken up. In practice, a State Bank will probably be found to be an expensive, unwieldy and intricate organisation, and it will not do more than the Presidency Banks can do after they have been remodelled.

A Fatal Policy.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The proposal of the Government of Bengal in regard to the Calcutta Municipality looks very small and innocent on paper. But this tiny cloud may, at no distant date, envelop the country in darkness. We do not wish that the Calcutta Municipality should be the monopoly of any particular section of the community as such. There are ways in which the legitimate aspirations of all may be fulfilled without having recourse to the expedient of a separate electorate. We therefore warn the Government against introducing the fatal policy in the Calcutta Corporation.

A correspondent on "The Tango": "Honi soit qui mal y dance."

He: "I don't know how you can put another woman's hair on your head."—She: "Well, you put some other calf's skin on your feet."

VICEROY ON TURKEY.

ADVICE TO MOSLEMS.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

STUDENTS THE HOPE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, September 17.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows:—

Much has occurred since I last had the occasion of addressing you on public affairs. I propose to avail myself of this opportunity to touch upon certain matters of importance in which Council and public opinion in dia may be interested. For many nths past the horizon of Europe has n darkened by war and by fear of extension to an internecine truggle between the great military ations of Europe such as the world has never yet seen.

"That such a dire and universal calamity has been averted is largely due to the tact, patience and ability of a great stateman, Sir Edward Grey and of other European statemen who were equally determined that the deplorable conflict on the Balkans should be localised the deadful war that has raged in the Balkans and and famine that it has entailed, must strike a chord of sorrow and regret in the hearts of all who have the least pretension to feelings of humanity and civilisation and should serve as an object lesson to the nations of the world of the horrors of war and the impossibility of forcing its ultimate consequences.

PREDESTINED STRUGGLE.

"It did not, however, require the gift of prophey to foresee that war between Turkey and the Balkan States had long been inevitable. I speak with some knowledge for, in addition to my close connection with Turkish affairs when head of the Foreign Office in London, I have spent during the course of my career in the diplomatic service no less than eight years in Turkey and three years in Bulgaria. The only chance of avoiding this war would have been to have accepted the disinterested counsels repeatedly urged upon Turkey by Great Britain and to have introduced such reforms in the Turkish provinces as would have satisfied the subjects of Turkey of different denominations who inhabited them. But during the reign of the former Sultan, Abdul Hamid, other counsels prevailed. It was then that the seeds of all the present troubles were sown. When the revolution of 1909 brought in constitutional Government the British Government welcomed the change, since it held out hopes of a new era of justice, reform and progress, and they gave the movement their encouragement and firm support. But again a situation arose at Constatinople which hastened the coming disaster. I mention these things not coldly but with profound regret for I have a great admiration and respect for the Turks of the provinces amongst whom I have travelled and lived absolutely alone both in Asia Minor and European Turkey and have invariably received from them that courtesy and hospitality, that are inherent in their nature.

"It is not they, however, who have controlled the destinies of Turkey. That admirable person, the Turkish soldier is from all accounts the same brave, patient and obedient hers that he ever was, but in this war he has never had a chance.

BRITAIN'S COUNSEL.

I have taken some trouble to recount these facts in order to show that Great Britain has for many years done her utmost to assist Turkey with disinterested counsel and strong moral support. To the last moment Great Britain did all that was possible to prevent the outbreak of war. Furthermore, as stated by Lord Morley in the House of Lords, the British Government during the course of the war made representations to the belligerents on behalf of the Mahomedan population to an extent never done before. The British Government, who fully realise the importance of the existence of Turkey as an independent power, and in view of the religious interests of the Mahomedans of India and the necessity for the maintenance of the *status quo* as regards the holy places in Arabia, are still anxious and ready to help the Turkish Government to introduce reforms and good government and to consolidate the position of Turkey. There is absolutely no reason why Turkey, while pursuing a steady policy of reform, should not still be strong and powerful and the second greatest Mahomedan power in the world. Her recent reverses may it is hoped have the effect of awakening and regulating the administration of Turkey.

FUTURE OF PERSIA.

Turning to Persia, another Mahomedan power, I can only repeat what I have said in connection with Turkey, *viz.*, that His Majesty's Government are sincerely desirous of seeing a strong Government in Persia that will introduce reforms and restore order in the provinces especially in Southern Persia, where India has so many commercial interests at stake. In proof of our disinterested attitude towards Persia we have recently lent that Government a considerable sum of money, of which a portion was ear-marked for the creation of a force of gendarmerie under Swedish officers; and as soon as this force had come into being we withdrew one regiment of Central India Horse, that had been dispatched to Shiraz for the protection of our Consulate. We have no desire to do anything in Persia to weaken its position of sovereignty and independence and we sincerely hope that the anarchy which has prevailed for some years past in Southern Persia and which has entailed serious losses on British and Indian trade with Persia will be replaced in the near future by security and sound Government. We, therefore, welcome the creation of the gendarmerie under Swedish officers and wish it every success.

A WORD TO MOSLEMS.

I am also glad to be able to announce that we have come to a friendly agreement with Turkey which is mutually satisfactory to the advantage and best interests of the two Governments in the Persian Gulf, and Mesopotamia. I need here point out that such a consummation is a better proof than any declaration that I can make of the desire of British Government to maintain the independence of Turkey and the most friendly relations with that Power.

Now, I would like to interpolate here one word of friendly warning and advice to the Mahomedan community of India and that is not to forget that they form part of a great empire and not to give an unreasonable interpretation to the idea of Islamic solidarity. I would also urge upon them in the most friendly spirit to do all in their power to cultivate calmness of judgment, self-restraint and breadth of view in their consideration of questions affecting the foreign policy of the Empire as a whole.

On our North-Western frontier peace has happily prevailed. There have been the usual inroads of outlaws and lawless tribesmen from across the Frontier, which always entail some casualties amongst our troops and Frontier Militia, but I am glad to think that, thanks to the energy and gallantry of our troops and Militia, the raiders have suffered much more severely than our troops and have received no encouragement to continue their tactics.

In Tibet on our northern frontier, the situation has for some time been one of constant anxiety. The Chinese Government have been in conflict with the Tibetans who succeeded in expelling the Chinese from Lhasa. At the same time there has been a good deal of fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans on the northern and eastern frontiers of Tibet of which the details are somewhat obscure. In view of the fact that Tibet is actually on our northern frontier, the Government of India have been unable to regard with equanimity the continually changing situation in that country, and a conference has, therefore, been summoned at Simla where accredited representatives of the Governments of China and Tibet will meet the representatives of the Government of India, and after due discussion will, it is hoped, succed in coming to a decision upon the future status and limits of Tibet. In the north-east we have established posts on our administrative frontier and have thus removed any cause for future co flict with China. It will thus be seen that as far as the Government of India are concerned our external relations are peaceful and satisfactory.

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

I would now like to say a few words on the subject of the position of Indians in the self-governing colonies of the British Empire. I would preface my remarks by saying that this is a question to which the Government of India attach the greatest possible importance and in which I take a very deep interest. It is, however, an extremely difficult question to handle, not only in view of the extreme sensitiveness of the Colonial Governments to any interference with their legislative independence in administrative matters, but also on account of the objections raised by the inhabitants of the Colonies to Asiatic immigration of any kind except indentured labourers. Nevertheless, the Government of India fully recognise their responsibilities and that it is their duty to do their utmost to maintain the quality of our Indian fellow-subjects with our Colonial fellow-subjects and to lose no opportunity of bringing their views before the Government of the King-Emperor. I think that the Government of India may honestly claim that they have spared no efforts to protect the interests of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Colonies. Since the year 1910, we have been in constant correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of grievances of Indians in the Colonies and we shall continue to urge our views until redress is obtained. We have, as hon. members are perhaps aware, a Commission composed of a member of the Civil Service and an Indian gentleman of industrial experience who at the present moment are visiting those Crown Colonies to which indentured emigration is still permitted, with a view to making a thorough investigation into the conditions of the employment of Indians and generally into their position and treatment in those Colonies.

DISABILITIES IN CANADA.

"We have not ignored the disabilities of Indians and their families in Canada and we have at last succeeded in obtaining that temporary permits to British Indian subjects desiring to visit Canada will be issued in all proper cases. There are other points that we have submitted to the Secretary of State as requiring redress and we have laid special stress on the right of entry of the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian domicile. The question of Indian immigration into South Africa is still under discussion with the Colonial Government and I am in hopes that some of the defects of the Bill recently passed by the Colonial Parliament may yet be remedied. What I wish to assure hon. members of the Council and the Indian public generally is that the Government of India are keenly zealous of the welfare of our Indian fellow subjects in British Colonies and elsewhere and that we watch carefully over their interests. We work quietly and steadily and we believe that in this way our efforts are more likely to meet with success.

TRADE PROSPERITY.

"Having dealt in a somewhat cursory manner with the external affairs of India, I will now touch lightly on a few points connected with the internal affairs of this Empire. I am happy to think that the material prosperity of India has been quite phenomenal. During the year 1912 the imports of merchandise rose from £92 millions to £107 millions, while the exports rose from £160 millions to £164 millions and the total trade from £244 millions to £271 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £27 millions or 11 per cent. In rate of progession India therefore compares favourably with any of the principal countries of the world. Under present circumstances there is no reason why this prosperity should not continue although it would be wise not to raise our hopes too high.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

"I am glad to say that, treating India as a whole, peace and prosperity may be said generally to prevail, but there has been, I am sorry to say, an appalling increase of lawlessness and of violent crime in the northern and western Punjab. The Lieutenant-Governor in a very able speech in August last denounced the situation as a blot on the administration and a disgrace to the community. He at the same time urged the co-operation of the people with the authorities to remove this disgrace by using their influence to prevent crime and their knowledge to secure detection and punishment of criminals. Should such co-operation fail and the means of punishment prove inadequate, the Local Government will not hestitate to propose such changes as may be necessary to secure to protection of life and prosperity and to combat crime with success. I trust that with the co-operation of the people no such measures will be necessary.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

There has been elsewhere another centre of distrubance where I hope and entrust that with the growing co-operation of the inhabitants normal conditions may be soon restored. I allude to the regrettable recrudescence of dacoities that has taken place during the past few months in the eastern parts of Bengal, some of them being of a particularly savage character. I do not want to exaggrate the importance of these deplorable incidents, but one may well ask the cause and origin of such acts in a presidency where any excuse for disorder and unrest has been removed by the gracious announcements of the King-Emperor and it would be difficult to find an answer to this enquiry. Some of these dacoities perpetrated by so-called *Bhadralog* have been described as political dacoities. Personally I fail to see any difference between an ordinary dacoity and a political dacoity. They are both crimes of a heinous description, while the perpetrators, be they *Bhadralog* or others, are all criminals of equal degree, the *Bhadralog* being, if anything, worse than the others, since from their position they have not the same temptation brought on by want and misery, and from their education they ought to know better.

STUDENTS AND STUDENTS.

It is a source of profound regret to me that students from schools and colleges should on more than one occasion have taken part in such proceedings. Very different indeed was the conduct of those students from the schools and colleges and University of Calcutta who went to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers from the recent terrible floods who were in danger of death from hunger or drowning. Those are the young men whom we can honestly and heartily admire for their courage and endurance. I trust that some of those ill-advised young men who engage in dacoities may take my words to heart and turn over a new leaf for the injury inflicted on respectable families by the acts of some of their younger members under the evil influences to which unfortunately they are often exposed in some of their schools and colleges, has become a serious matter in Bengal and calls for active co-operation on the part of the respectable bulk of the population, with the authorities to ensure internal peace without which it is impossible to secure the progress and development of the presidency which we all desire to see.

THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

There have also been, as we all know, sad events at Cawnpore to which I am unable to refer since they are still subjudice, but I may be permitted to say that they have caused me deep distress and that I am full of sorrow for the innocent widows and orphans in the losses they have sustained.

"At the same time I wish to assure you that there is and has been absolutely no change in the policy of Government towards the religious beliefs and usages of the subjects of the King-Emperor in India, to whom freedom from molestation or disquiet by reason of their religious faith and the enjoyment of equal and impartial protection of the law in their religious observances are assured."

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

The deep interest that we all take in the progress of education in India induces me to make a few remarks on the subject. We have not forgotten His Majesty's inspiring message which still rings in our ears, and I and my Government will leave no stone unturned to realise the hopes enshrined in that gracious utterance. From the very outset I and my Government have been deeply interested in all that goes to develop and improve education in India. When I assumed charge of the office of Viceroy the total public expenditure on education was just less than 4 crores of rupees. Since that date grants have been made by my Government to local Governments to the extent of 4 crores, 39 lakhs, non-recurring, and 1 crore, 15 lakhs recurring. This is but the beginning of a policy which we hope to develop as rapidly as the financial situation permits.

In view of these facts and of the actions of myself and my Government I am somewhat surprised to see in certain quarters hints, statements of suspicions that we contemplate the arrest or the extinction of higher education. Out of the grants that I have mentioned a sum of over 125 lakhs non-recurring and over 27½ lakhs recurring has been allotted for university, college and secondary education not without criticisms from some sides that higher and secondary education should look after themselves and that the entire resources of the State should be concentrated on primary education. Our policy has been laid in the resolution of Febr. 21 and I challenge any one to say that it is not both liberal and progressive. You may rest assured that there is absolutely no foundation whatever in the rumours that my Government looks with little favour on higher education whether in secondary schools or in colleges or in universities. We have set before ourselves a high ideal. We desire to give the young generation of India by means of improved education as good a chance in life as we Englishmen have received. We desire above all to cultivate high intellectual and moral character in institutions where the general tone is one of sound learning and instruction tempered by healthy emulation in sports.

THE RISING GENERATION.

At the same time I would wish that the youth of India should be taught wisely and well to be truly patriotic to serve their country with unselfish devotion to appreciate to the full their own great historical traditions and to take a pride in belonging to the land in which they were born. As a father myself I can sympathise with the parents of India in their aspirations for the children. I hope to see the young generation of the schools and universities of this land grow up into honest, able and clever men who will play their part not only in the administration but also in the social, moral and material development of this great Empire with a clear perception of responsibility and a true appreciation of their duty to the Empire their families and to themselves, and, when I think of the students whom I have had the pleasure of seeing in different parts of India and with many of whom I have had the advantage of conversation, I am filled with a feeling of hope and enthusiasm. It is to the students that my heart goes out and I feel that no sacrifice is too great for their welfare and for their education, for with them and their posterity lie the future of this land and the destiny of India. With these few remarks I conclude and I now declare the Session adjourned.

WELCOME RAIN IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent).
POONA, Sept. 17.

The suspension of the monsoon for about a month was beginning to cause a certain amount of anxiety in the Deccan, but a welcome downfall to-day has given relief. In Poona and its surroundings it rained steadily during the afternoon and in the evening when Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon alighted at Kirkee station. It is not improbable that the rain will keep on, as the sky is overcast but it is hoped we will have a clear day on Saturday for the ladies luncheon.

THE TROOPING SEASON

RELIEFS BY THE "REWA."

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The hired transport "Rewa" which left Southampton on the 12th September and is due at Bombay on the 3rd October has the following troops on Board:—2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders 60; 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders 60; 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment 92; 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment 63; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Regiment 65; 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusilters 108; 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment 85; 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment 64; returning off furlough 385.

BERLIN TRAGEDY.

CAPTAIN SHOT DEAD BY PAINTER.

SLANDER CHARGE SEQUEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Sept. 16

During the sitting of the Court of Honour of Landwehr officers in Berlin, Captain Westernhagen slapped the face of Professor Maas, the well-known painter, whom he accused of slandering him. Professor Maas thereupon shot Captain Westernhagen through the heart, killing him.

COERCING BOTHA.

REVOLVER STORY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 16.

Mr. Botha's secretary denies that any revolver was drawn at the Conference on July 5th or that General Botha or Mr. Smuts were in any way threatened. Dr. Krause who was also present corroborates the secretary.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 17.

With reference to the incident in connection with the signing of the settlement of the strike, General Botha's secretary explains that after the police had lowered their rifles one of the miners' leaders, addressing the crowd, said that if a shot had been fired and anyone hit, the leaders would have answered for it with the life of one of those inside the hotel, but no revolvers were produced nor were any Ministers threatened individually.

General Smuts, in an interview, said he was not aware that any of the miners' delegates came to the conference armed, and the police were not aware that peace had been concluded. He added, "The assertion of the delegates that they would have shot us had the police fired in error can only be regarded as an acknowledgment that they were prepared to commit murder."

RAILWAYMEN OUT

STRIKES AT LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is estimated that five thousand railwaymen in Liverpool will be on strike to-day. Seven goods yards have been closed.

Twelve Midland Railway employers at Birmingham who refused to handle the Liverpool goods were dismissed, whereupon a thousand others struck.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has decided to send delegates to Liverpool to investigate the situation there, as the beginning of a national strike is feared.

Branches of the Union at Birmingham, where four thousand men are out, have passed a resolution appealing to all railwaymen to strike.

MEXICO-AMERICAN STRAIN.

TENSE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.

A message from President Huerta to the Congress refers to the tenseness of diplomatic relations between the Mexican Government and the United States Government, although, luckily, adds the message, that is not the case with the people.

The message expresses the hope that negotiations, which have not yet been broken off, will result in a quick solution of the differences. President Huerta promises to hold the elections in October.

FATAL CHIMNEY COLLAPSE.

IRONWORKERS BURIED AT WORKINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.

A chimney, 180 feet high, crashed in through the roof of Workington Ironworks, burying many workers. Five were killed.

The Sanat Maingtha Sawbaw, whose father was killed at the time of the rebellion about a year ago has, now that China is again disturbed, sought refuge in British territory arriving at Myitkyina with a small following a much larger party halting on the border. Many refugees are also reported to have gone to Bhamo.

JAP DESTROYERS FOR NANKING.

FURTHER OUTRAGES FEARED.

JAPAN'S DEMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Sept. 16.

In addition to the two cruisers which left on the 14th instant, a squadron of destroyers has been ordered to-day to Nanking in anticipation of further outrages on the part of General Changhsun, whose dismissal is a *sine qua non* in the settlement of the incidents.

THE STOLEN NECKLACE.

MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE OF PEARLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.

A workman this morning found in the street at Highbury, London, a parcel containing fifty-eight pearls. He delivered it to the police.

Mr. Mayer, the owner of the stolen necklace, identified the pearls as belonging thereto. There is now only one pearl missing.

CATHOLIC PRIEST'S CRIME.

CO-TENANT CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

A dentist named Muret has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. It is alleged that he rented with the Catholic priest Schmidt an apartment in which the police have found a forger's equipment. The police are reticent on the subject of whether Muret is connected with the murder of the servant girl.

PRIEST'S DOUBLE LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

Mr. Feinberg, the Coroner, referring to the arrest of Muret, expressed the opinion that the priest Schmidt was the master mind of a criminal association. Schmidt was assistant rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church. The police declare that he lived a double life; that he was a priest by day and a libertine by night. They also say that he was a money counterfeiter.

The Catholic authorities declare that Schmidt must have forged his ordination papers and that he was the priest at Mainz who was arrested at Munich for fraud and discharged as insane.

TURCO-BULGAR POURPARLERS.

DEMOTIKA AND THE FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.

The Turkish and Bulgarian delegates meet again to-day. The discussions will be chiefly concerned with the possession of Demotika. When an agreement on that subject is reached the delegates will examine the demarcation of the frontier which has been fixed by the military assessors as follows: Starting at Enos the line follows the course of the Maritza and turns west in order to enclose Demotika, then northward, via Samana and Hadakeui. It turns eastward to the south of Mustapha Pasha and passes north of Kirk Killisseh, ending at San Stefano on the Black Sea.

It is understood that the agreement will be referred to the Hague Court.

BULGARIA RELEASES SERVIAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SOFIA, Sept. 16.

The first batch of the five hundred Servian prisoners have been sent to Servia.

AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

HARRY VARDON'S WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BROOKLINES (Massachusetts), Sept. 17.

In the first qualifying round of the American Open Golf Championship, Harry Vardon was the lowest scorer with 151, a Boston amateur, named Ouimet, a youth of twenty, returning a card of 152.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

FOUR-COMPANY ORGANISATION ADOPTED.

"TIMES'" CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.

An Army Order announces that from October 1st, the four-company organisation will be adopted in the Foot Guards and all Regular battalions of Infantry of the Line at Home and in the Colonies. Each Company will be commanded by a mounted Major or mounted Captain, with a Captain as second-in-command. Each Company will be divided into four platoons, commanded by subalterns or non-commissioned officers. Detailed regulations will be published later.

The "Times" points out that it is not certain whether there will be four Majors to each battalion or whether those absent will be seconded and their places filled. The "Times" adds, "The order does not apply to India, to the Special Reserve, the Territorials or the Dominion armies. Unless it is so applied we shall soon get into difficulties, comforted though we may be by the resuscitation of the blessed word 'platoon'."

U. S. WARSHIPS IN MEXICAN PORTS.

HUERTA'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.

In his Message to Congress President Huerta further recommended that no renewal should be made to American warships to remain in Mexican ports when the six months period, granted by Congress, expires next month.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

NAVAL VETERANS RENEWING THEIR YOUTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Arbuthnot, and Captain Eric Back ran a race of hundred yards at Portsmouth yesterday in fulfilment of a wager of two pounds a side made twenty years ago. Captain Back won in 12 1-5 seconds. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was judge.

STATUS OF S. A. MINERS' UNION.

RECOGNITION BY MINING HOUSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17.

At the instance of the Government, the mining houses have agreed to recognise the Miners' Union, pending legislation on the status of unions.

GERMANY AND FRISCO EXHIBITION.

FIFTY THOUSAND FIRMS OPPOSE PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LEIPZIG, Sept. 17.

At a conference of the Union of German Manufacturers, embracing fifty thousand firms, a strong resolution was adopted opposing participation in the San Francisco Exhibition and thanking the Government for its attitude.

"KING" CARSON IN BELFAST.

COMMENCEMENT OF AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sir Edward Carson has arrived in Belfast to inaugurate the autumn campaign against Home Rule to-morrow.

He is accompanied by Mr. F. E. Smith and will first make an inspection of the South Division of the Ulster Volunteer Force.

TIBET ARMS CASE.

EUROPEAN GETS ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which Percival Anthony Thorpe was charged with selling a number of pistols to a Tibetan named Nima in contravention of the provisions of the Arms Act. The accused admitted selling eleven pistols.

The magistrate sentenced him to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

COMBINED MOTOR ACT FOR INDIA.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The last session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided and there was a large attendance of visitors. After the interpellations the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam explained that since the last meeting he had received notice of amendments and a request to defer the consideration of the Civil Procedure Code Bill and the General Amending and Repealing Bill to the Delhi session, and this suggestion had been accordingly accepted.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in introducing the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Code, referred to Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill for the protection of minor girls, introduced last year, during which period he had foreshadowed a Government measure, the result being the present Bill. He pointed out that the Bill had no connection with a general revision of the Criminal Procedure Code but was merely directed to the protection of minor girls. Sir Reginald said that the Government measure was no disparagement of non-official efforts, but it was their best possible recognition. He explained the existing law and pointed out that experience had shown loopholes of escape from it. He explained at length the provisions of the new Bill and hoped the amendments would meet with the approval of the Council. He detailed at length the rescue provisions of the measure, referred to the question of the dedication of minor girls, and claimed that a change would prevent the dedication of girls below sixteen. In concluding Sir Reginald claimed that the Bill marked a substantial advance in the protection of minor girls and hoped societies for the protection of minors would come into existence in important centres.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, in supporting the Bill, said: "My Lord,—When I spoke on Mr. Dadabhoy's Bill last year I said I welcomed the announcement made by the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock on behalf of Government, that Government was going to interfere and introduce a Bill which would have the effect of giving some legislative protection to minor girls on the lines suggested in the Bill brought forward by my friends, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy and the Hon. Mr. Mudholker. As they are not in Council this day I, as belonging to the provinces to which they belonged, will take this opportunity of welcoming this measure just introduced. All right-minded men are convinced that it is not the intention Government to go against the declared intention of the people in religious matters and they will be ready to give this measure a warm welcome confidence in the belief that it is conceived in the interests of the people concerned."

HARDSHIPS OF MUKHTIARS.

The Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi said:—

"My Lord,—I have very great pleasure in seconding the motion of my friend, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As it is not customary to circulate Bills before their introduction I confess that on first looking at the Agenda I felt inclined to think that the amendment with regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure had reference to the removal of certain hardships which the mukhiars have to suffer with regard to Section 4 (R) of the Criminal Procedure Code as it stands. Since this is not the object of the amendment I propose in the near future with your Lordship's permission and that of the Council to move for leave to introduce a short Bill to amend that and other sections.

RAISING THE AGE OF CONSENT.

In the Bill before us, my Lord, I recognise with great satisfaction certain objects which my late colleague and friend, Mr. Dadabhoy had when he introduced his Bill for the protection of women and girls exactly a year ago in this very Chamber. Sir Reginald Craddock promised us in his speech last year that an amendment in the existing law which he said the Government proposed to make was with regard to Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, and another amendment was with regard to Section 552 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in which it was proposed to raise the age at which female children abducted or unlawfully detained might be restored to their lawful guardians instead of being merely set at liberty from under 14 to under 16. I have now to thank him for having fulfilled that promise. With regard to this, my suggestion, my Lord, is that the age should be raised from 16 to 18. That is the age which is laid down by the English law. I am convinced that no female belonging mostly to the lower classes below the age of 18 is in a position to judge correctly for herself and to protect herself from the wiles and temptations which are placed in her way. Last year I drew the attention of the Council to a system which prevails in Germany namely the "Sitzen Polize" or the moral police. If on an examination of that system it is found to work satisfactorily in this country I would be inclined, my Lord, to prefer that to any amendment of the Indian Penal or the Criminal Procedure Codes. I would therefore invite my friend, Sir Reginald to collect information with regard to that system."

RESCUE HOMES.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, in supporting Sir Reginald Cradock's motion, said that the Bill dealt with a standing scandal. He had been connected with the Press for over a generation and had agitated for a measure like the one under consideration. Without criticising the details he claimed that the object of the Bill would meet with the approval of the entire community. He alluded to the masterly speech of the Home Member and dealt with the rescue provisions. He referred to the rescue home at Dacca and hoped that his countrymen would establish rescue home for fallen women.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malavyya congratulated the Home Member on his careful proposals and strongly supported the measure. He welcomed the caution with which Government had prepared the measure. He alluded to the procedure regarding the circulation of Bills and asked that Government Bills shold be circulated to members before their introduction, in order to facilitate discussion.

Mr. M. S. Das, in supporting the Bill, associated himself with Mr. Banerjea in hoping that the public would come forward to establish homes for the rescue of women. He referred to the procedure for the circulation of the Bill.

The President intervened and asked the member to confine himself to the Bill.

Mr. Das continuing said that he had no further observation to make. The Bill was accordingly introduced.

DECENTRALIZATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock, in introducing the Decentralization Bill, referred to the recommendations of the Hobhouse Commission and, pointing out that the Delegation Bill of 1911, had been withdrawn, said that the Decentralization Bill was the only other alternative. Sir Reginald said that all departments had carefully prepared the measure and this would now be submitted to the criticisms of Local Governments and administrations.

Mr. Wheeler then introduced the Motor Vehicles Bill.

Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola supported the measure.

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL.

ONE ACT FOR ALL INDIA.

In introducing the Motor Vehicles Consolidation Bill, Mr. H. Wheeler said:—It may at first sight appear that the Bill now to be introduced is somewhat in principle with that, which the Hon. the Home Member has just explained to the Council, since in place of six existing Provincial Acts current in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab and Burmah, it is thought to substitute one general Imperial Act in which will be incorporated the one small existing Imperial Act dealing with the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles which was passed by this Council at the last Simla session. But the justification of this course is to be found in the circumstances of the development of motor traffic in this country. This has been gradual and the dates of the provincial Acts which range from 1903 to 1911 seem to point to the manner in which the need of legislation was felt in different provinces as time went on. In the early days of motor cars there was good reason for allowing each local Council to legislate on the subject according as an Act was found to be necessary or not. Experience was thus gained and no very great inconvenience was felt.

EXTENDED USE OF MOTOR CARS.

But conditions are now changing. The use of motor cars is extending rapidly as is shown by the Customs statistics of the value of motor vehicles imported. Thus to take the last five years only we find that in 1908-9 this was roughly 43 lakhs. In the succeeding year there was a small advance to Rs. 47½ lakhs. 1909-11 saw a large jump to Rs. 73¼ lakhs, while the figures in the next year went up to Rs. one crore and in 1912-13 to over Rs. 1½ crores. That is a very marked and speedy development. More people are using cars every year and as we can see in the papers motor journeys throughout the country are growing in popularity. There is also the international aspect of the case as exemplified by last year's Bill to which I have referred. It seems probable that outside tourists will resort in growing numbers to this mode of locomotion and they naturally ask for reasonable facilities. Motor cars now recognise no provincial boundaries and it seems in every way desirable, both from the point of view of the public and the traveller, that the main features of the law on the point should be embodied in one Act and not governed by different provisions in different provinces. In details it is not desired that there should be absolute uniformity as these must be influenced largely by local conditions and a wide rule making power is reserved to Local Governments with this in view, but there are certain provisions which may well be of general application and an important power is taken in Clause 10 to grant licenses which will be valid in more than one province provided that they are in accordance with such restrictions and conditions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe. That clause should prove of considerable convenience to those who desire to tour in framing the Bill.

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC.

We have proceeded upon the basis of existing Acts and endeavoured to embody what was best in them. The Bill is divided into five parts: Part 2 comprises those provisions which are designed broadly for the protection of the public. They cover the minimum age at which a person shall be allowed to drive, the duties of motor vehicles in stopping for the proper regulation of traffic and a penalty for breaches of these regulations, and reckless driving. The public everywhere would seem to be entitled to the benefit of these restrictions. It will be seen that the minimum age limit for drivers has been put at sixteen and that is a point on which the advice of Local Governments is particularly invited. In the majority of Provincial Acts the age is 18 and that is the limit in the rules made under the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Act. In England the age is 17 for ordinary motor cars and 14 for motor cycles and 16 has been suggested as a compromise between the two limits. Eighteen may be unnecessarily high in this country while fourteen seems undesirably low and the prospect of youthful scorches on motor cycles may be disquieting. Part 3 deals with licensing and control and I have already referred to one important point in Clause 10. Otherwise Local Governments are given power after previous publication to make rules for all the important contigencies governing the traffic which are indicated in the existing Acts. It is true that the details of these rules may very but if framed under one Act they are more likely to be on more similar lines than is the case at present.

TO PREVENT UNSUITABLE MEN FROM DRIVING.

Part 4 follows the Motor Vehicles International Circular Act of last year, and Part V contains miscellaneous provisions as to the arrest of offenders, the cognisance of offenders and the cancellation suspension of licenses. The last provision is important and like those in Part 2 it is intended to prevent unsuitable persons from driving to the risk of the public and themselves. The extent of the Act will be general except as regards Part 3 which is confined in the first place to the areas in which a licensing system is already in force. Other Local Governments may extend it to their own jurisdictions if they see fit and conversely under Clause 14 Local Governments may exclude specified areas of specified vehicles from operation of Part 3. Most of the present Acts extend throughout the province to which they relate but some of them for instance the Bengal and Burma Acts do not, and the power of exemption is intended to meet special cases which apparently may arise. Such briefly is the main intention of the Bill, the object of which is to ensure greater simplicity in the law and to promote the conventence of motorists generally, while safeguarding the right of the public. As I have already said it is the outcome of a comparison of the various Provincial Acts and no doubt its examination in the provinces will show how far its provisions are adequate for local needs or require to be amplified or modified.

INTERPILLATION.

THE THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.

Sir T. R. Wynne, replying to Mir Asad Ali's question with regard to the want of class accommodation, said:—"Government is not prepared to admit that third class passengers have to endure hardships for want of sufficient accommodation especially during fairs and festivals. At such times enormous numbers of people all want to travel at the same time and railways make mands. It is recognised in every counspecial arrangements to meet their detry in the world that when large numbers of people all want to travel at one time on certain particular dates the railway administrations cannot prevent a certain amount of overcrowding and it is accepted as inevitable."

INDIAN CRAFTSMEN AND NEW DELHI.

Sir E. D. Maclagan, replying to Mir Asad Ali's question regarding Delhi architecture, said: "(A) No final decision as to the style of architecture to be adopted in the various buildings comprised within the new Capital has yet been arrived at but in this connection the attention of the Hon. member is invited to the answer given by Sir Robert Carlyle to a question asked by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis at the meeting of this Council held on the 5th March last; (B) the Government of India hope that the work in new Delhi will serve as an encouragement to the best craftsmen in India to seek employment upon it and will afford them an ample outlet for their traditional skill. It is their intention to utilise indigenous talent and skill in the construction of buildings as far as this may be found practicable; (C) There were 16 Europeans and 8 Indians on salaries of Rs. 100 and over, employed on temporary works. The numbers at present employed on permanent works are 36 and 38 respectively.

INDIANS AS VOLUNTEERS.

"Major General Birdwood replying to Mir Asad Ali's question regarding the raising of an Indian Volunteer force, said:—Government do not consider it advisable to raise a purely Indian volunteer force from among the walike races of India for whom the Indian Army affords ample opportunity to sustain their martial qualities."

M. AND S. M. R. STRIKE.

Sir T. R. Wynne replying to Mr. Vijayaraghava Achariar's question regarding the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway said: "(a) Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by laying on the table papers relating to the recent strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The strike occurred on a line worked by a company and the communications which passed between Government and the Company were for the most part of a confidential nature. (b) The strike has now been over for some time and Government doubt the expediency of giving rise to a controversy by expressing an opinion on the causes which led up to it. (c) Some employs on other railways viz., the Great Indian Peninsular and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways did go out on strike in sympathy with the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway under, it is understood, the direction of the Trustees and Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. (d) The strike caused no loss in revenue of any importance on the railways concerned, the temporary loss due to impeded traffic having been subsequently made good. (e) The Railway Board received no representations from the men of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway appealing for intervention except a single telegram purporting to have been despatched by some porters at Bangalore. Communications purporting to represent the claims of the railway staff were also received from the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The Railway Board saw no reason to intervene and left it to the railway administration to deal with the strike. Its rapid termination fully justified the attitude taken by the Railway Board. (f) The information in possession of Government is to the effect that since the strike the membership of the Amalgamated Society has largely decreased. The Government are not in a possession to state with authority the reason.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to Mr. Ghuznavis' question regarding the Established Church in India said:—(A) and (C) "The Government of India recognised the duty within reasonable limits of providing the ministrations of religion for British-born European servants of the Crown and especially of soldiers and their families. With this object there are establishments of Chaplains of the Church of England to which Communion the greater part of the Civil Servants belong as well as the majority of the soldiers. There is also a small establishment of Presbyterian Chaplains. Roman Catholic priests and Wesleyan ministers are also employed to minister to soldiers of their respective denominations wherever there is a sufficient number of such soldiers to justify expenditure for that purpose. The Government of India see no reason for departing from a policy which has the sanction of time and authority. The total cost of the Ecclesiastical Department in India for ministering to all denominations for the year ending 31st March, 1913, was approximately Rs. 28,00,000. This figure includes both Civil and Military charges as well as charges for cemeteries, petty establishments, etc. The proportion of members of the Church of England in India to the total Christian population according to the census of 1911 is 127; (b) the Government have no information in the matter; (d) the Government of India have confirmed for the purpose of Hindu and Mahomedan religious endowments a large number of alienations of State revenues which existed before British rule. A sum is also given annually to meet the cost of religious teachers with non-Christian troops. The Government of India are sensible of the importance of religious instructions and also of the difficulties which attend it. They have addressed the local Governments on the subject."

TEACHERS IN ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to Mr. Abbott's question regarding improvement of pay and prospects of teachers in Anglo-Indian Schools said:—(1) The Goverament of India have no information. The recommendations of the Simla Conference have been referred to local Governments. The Government of India have recently sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 6,70,000 recurring (apart from capital grants) for schools of this class. The question of provident funds for teachers (whether European or Indian) in privately managed schools is engaging the attention of the Government of India; (2) the Government of India have observed a statement very similar to that made by the Hon. Member in a recent report the progress of education compiled by a provincial Director of Public Instruction, but have no other information on the point; (3) and (4) the Government of India do not propose any such action as is suggested by the Hon. Member; (5) when the code for European schools was prescribed in 1905 the Government of India contemplated modifications in the curriculum and they are of opinion that it would be inadvisable to insist on uniforimty in this respect throughout the different provinces.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir Henry Macmahon replying to Nawab Syed Mahomed's question regarding political service said:—"Specially selected Indians are eligible. There have been no such Indian gentlemen. The political service is included in the scope of the inquiry by the Public Service Commission under the terms of its appointment, but the Commission has decided not to include this service in its investigations. The Government of India do consider it necessary to publish the reasons which led the Commission to form this decision.

After His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, the Council adjourned *sine die*.

DEATH OF MR. C. M. BALIVALA.

FAMOUS PARSI DRAMATIST AND COMEDIAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. C. M. Balivala, which occurred yesterday morning.

The death of Mr. Khursedji Mervanji Balivala, the premier figure on the Indian stage on this side of India will not come as a surprise to those who know how the most exacting of arts to which he was passionately devoted had begun to tell on his health. Born of indigent parents in Bombay in 1853, Mr. Balivala started life as a compositor but soon his histrionic gifts compelled the attention of his father, himself an amateur dramatist. From early youth thus began a career of unique vicissitudes, a brilliant life of modest means, which closed yesterday at six o'clock. As an actor Mr. Balivala excelled in comic parts but his personation of the other sex never failed to elicit admiration. Popular in the native states, his talents and the fruit of their application, gorgeous scenery and fine music, literally dazzled the ex-king and queen of Burma who loaded him and his troupe with princely gifts. His name was known to every one who ever went to a theatre in India, and in Burma his company was a synonym for the highest excellence in theatrical performance. In opening Mr. Balivala's new theatre house, not so long ago, Mr. S. M. Edwards, I.C.S., the then Commissioner of Police, aptly compared him with Sir Beerbohm Tree. Though Mr. Balivala's mother-tongue was Gujarati, he had a perfect Hindustani accent which he could accomodate with astonishing facility to the Hindi of the Hindu, and the Urdu of the Musalman. Mr. Justice Robinson a past master in Hinustani, under whose patronage he was once performing a popular play could not resist the temptation to go behind the scene during an interval and engage in conversation with a man who was neither Hindu nor Mahomedan, and yet had composed excellent Hindustani dramas in which he acted with fascinating fidelity to nature. Mr. Balivala was one of the attractions to the magnates assembled at Lord Lytton's Durbar. In Penang, Singapore, and the Far East in general an overcrowded audience, who did not understand the speech of the actors lustily applauded the acting and the music of the Balivala Company. Mr. Balivala's trip to England drew the attention of the critics to the gifted Indian, who received an offer to remain in England. Perhaps a hundred pieces, enjoying popular favour in varying degrees, have been staged by the late Parsi artist whose "Harishchandra" alone, the theme of which is taken from a Purana, will long keep his memory alive. The deceased leaves a void painfully conspicuous in the ranks of Indian artists of high aesthetic sense; while with him disappears one of the few representatives of the old-world effusive but genuine courteousness.

LATE MR. C. M. BALIVALLA.

The Commanderin-Chief on completion of his autumn tour will reach Delhi during the third week in November.

SENIOR MEMBER OF RAILWAY BOARD.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. W. H. Wood, Senior Member of the Railway Board, left Simla by special motor troily at 12-25 to-day. As a mark of respect and appreciation the entire office establishment of the Railway Board assembled at the Simla railway station to bid him farewell. Mr. Wood seemed affected at the parting and cordially shook hands with the members of the staff, several of whom were introduced by Rao Sahib Mahipat Rao, Personal Assistant to the President, Railway Board. Several of his personal friends were also present. Just as the trolly moved off three cheers called for by Mr. Stanley and at a given signal by Mr. Stark, the Registrar of the Department, the entire staff heartily responded. At the same time a light engine was run over the fog signals which were placed on the off line which gave a suitable valley of salutes. Mrs. Wood accompanied her husband. Mr. Wood probably sails from Bombay on the 20th instant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HINDU DIVISION (S. S. L.) BOMBAY.

A Class in "Home Nursing" will be started by the Hindu Division, on Sunday the 21st instant, and all those who have passed the "First Aid" Examination and are willing to join are requested to call on that day at Sir Mungaldas Wady at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Lectures will be on every Sunday for an hour and the course will be finished by the 15th November.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of certain coaches for the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri railway.

Mr. H. D. Carpenter is appointed by the Secretary of State as a probationary assistant traffic superintendent and posted to the North-Western Railway.

Mr. R. Watson, erecting senior foreman, is appointed to officiate as a district locomotive superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Thomlinson of the R. M. District, Locomotive Superintendent, on language leave.

JUTE MILL RIOT.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON EUROPEAN ASSISTANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

On Monday afternoon the Howrah Police were called to quell a disturbance caused by some workmen in the Ganges Jute Mill.

It appears that a dispute arose between a European assistant of the mill and four workmen, regarding the latter's wages, in the course of which the European assistant was assaulted by the mill-hands but was able to save himself from from being seriously hurt.

Four men were arrested.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Lord and Lady Pentland returned to Madras this morning

SUFFRAGE IN HOLLAND.

DEFENCE OF DUTCH EAST INDIES.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.

The Parliament was opened to-day. The Speech from the Throne said there was reason to hope that it would be possible shortly to replace the military administration in Atchin entirely by a civil administration.

The speech announced the early revision of the Constitution in order to extend the suffrage to all Dutch males of a certain age, with some exceptions to remove the obstacle to female suffrage.

The bills to be introduced include old age pension for septuagenarians the introduction of a General income-tax, the amendment of and increase in the succession-tax, the construction of a warship for the defence of the East Indies which will be chargeable to Indian finances, completion of the recognisation of military effectives and the partial draining of the Zuyder Zee.

MAUD ALLAN'S DANCES.

CALCUTTA POLICE COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

In a letter to the Commissioner of Police with reference to the performance of Miss Maud Allan, the President of the European Defence Association writes:—

"My Council wish to say that it does not come within their province to express any opinion or criticism with regard to this lady's dances in Western countries, but they feel it is undesirable that a lady of the British race should execute dances, of such a character as are included in her repertoire, in an Oriental country, especially in places where there are no means of controlling the personnel of the spectators. My Council have ascertained that the opinion, that the performances should not be permitted in India, is widely held among Europeans of both sexes in Calcutta, and they venture to enquire whether it is not possible to withhold a license or take steps to prohibit the performances."

In the course of his reply, the officiating Commissioner of Police has written:—"Miss Allan's advance agent has not yet arrived in Calcutta, so I have not been able up to the present to obtain details as to the exact character of the dances which she will perform. In any case no special licence is required to dance in public in this country, but if Miss Maud Allan comes to Calcutta her performances will be subjected to the usual police control as laid down in Section 62 a (3) of the Calcutta Police Act, a copy of which is attached."

The section referred to gives the Commissioner power to prohibit performances which outrage morality and decency, or are likely to inflame religious animosity or otherwise lead to breaches of the peace.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The Chief Justice and Justice Oldfield to-day delivered concurring judgments in the appeal preferred by Mrs. Besant against the judgment of Mr. Justice Bakewell in the suit brought against her by Narayaniah for the custody of his two minor sons. Their Lordships had reserved judgment on the preliminary question of jurisdiction and they held to-day that the Lower Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The appeal has accordingly been posted to Wednesday, 24th instant for hearing on its merits.

SERIOUS RIOT NEAR CALCUTTA.

OUTCOME OF LAWSUIT OVER LAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

A serious riot is reported from Sangrampore, near Diamond Harbour.

Two cousins, Chowdury Mullah and Rajwan Mullah, had been engaged in litigation over a property which had been partitioned by the Alipore Judge's Court. Chowdury Mullah was awarded a bathing ghat among other property. He closed it against his cousin, whereupon the latter collected a gang and endeavoured to obtain possession forcibly. A fight ensued and fourteen were injured, including Chowdhury Mullah, who has died from his wounds. Some of the rioters have been arrested. A police inquiry is proceeding.

Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, son of H. H. Maj.-General Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, has been betrothed to the daughter of Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal who now resides at Fairlawns. The marriage will take place sometime in November.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MANJIRI FARM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 17.

The Agricultural Conference met at the Council Hall, this afternoon, Sir Richard Lamb again presiding. The first item was the following resolution proposed by the Hon. Mr. Arthur:—That this Conference is impressed by the results obtained at the College Farm in dry crop cultivation on land of a particular quality, that it is of opinion that those results are within the reach of the average Deccan cultivator, that it recommends that early and systematic steps be taken to bring to the notice of the agricultural population of the Deccan Districts, the results which they themselves might obtain with the necessary knowledge and application, that to this end the Director of Agriculture be asked to place an officer permenently on duty to show agricultural visitors over the Farm and that the Collectors, District, Local Boards and Agricultural Associations in districts within easy reach of Poona be asked to organise visits of representatives and intelligent agriculturists from all parts to the College Farm to see the results and the methods by which they are obtained and to carry backs news to their homes.,,

From eight to ten o'clock yesterday morning a small party visited the Manjiri Farm, eight miles from Poona, where the field demonstration of the implements suitable for sugar-cane land was in progress. They were shown ploughs, harrows and cultivators' clad clod-crushers and pulverizers, corn-cutters, etc. After viewing this demonstration the party returned to Manjiri Farm and saw the sugar-cane planting by the new method, the rotation experiments showing the advantage of San as green manuring, and then the cutting of jowari by reapers. The different kinds of ridgers were shown working in the fields. The manure plots of sugar-cane were next seen and the party returned to the crushers, noticing the light rail system and low waggons for bringing in cane to the crushers.

The boiling of gul on different kinds of furnaces, *viz.* Poona double, triple and multiple, was shown in progress and the use of saccharometer for the juice of the thermometer for sticking the pan and the use of scum strainer gul moulds, etc., were explained.

The Conference proceeded to deal with the report of the sub-committee appointed for the purpose of embodying the suggestions of members. The first resolution was on milk-supply of Indian cities, which was condensed into following recommendations:—(1) the establishment of herd books for the principal milking breeds either by associations or by Government through the Agricultural Department; (2) the co-operation of the hereditary chiefs, sardars, inamdars and other large land-owners and gentlemen in maintaining herds of milch buffaloes and cattle in which improvement could be continually taking place; holding of shows of milch cattle and buffaloes in milk-producing centres with substantial prizes; collection of data with regard to the best breeds for each part of the Bombay Presidency. This was unanimously adopted as was one that Government should pass into law empowering District and Local Boards to raise an agricultural cess of one pie per rupee on land revenue every year to be expended in schemes approved by the Agricultural Department.

After some further business the proceedings ended.

CULTIVATION OF ORANGES.

The following is taken from a paper written by Mr. W. Buras, Economic Botanist and his assistant Mr. H. P. Paranjpe and read at the Poona Agricultural Conference:—

In this paper we propose to deal with the cultivation of oranges, limes and pomeloes, the plants usually grouped under the name of citrus fruits, as these are grown in the Bombay Presidency. On first tackling this subject three years ago we found very little accurate information available. We propose therefore to give in brief what facts have now been gathered as the results of experiment and observation here, and study of experience in other countries.

SUITABLE SOILS.

Citrus plants are very accomodating. Unless the surrounding conditions are exceptionally unfavourable the trees generally do fairly well in all soils. The suitability of the soil will be best understood if we know what the trees do not like. Heavy soils through which water does not percolate easily, or which are constantly moist, should not be selected. Similarly, very light soils in which water is not held for some time will not suit for citrus trees. Another condition which the trees will not tolerate is a layer of impervious rock at a short distance below the surface of the soil, and yet we have seen a plantation near Sinhagad where the surface soil only three inches deep, and below that was hard compact murum. Soil which has become salt owing to over-irrigation without drainage is also fatal to trees as we have seen in our practical experience. So much for the soil conditions that are not suitable for the growth of citrus. The most important factor to be taken into consideration by the citrus grower is how far the soil is naturally drained. Different varieties have different requirements as to drainage. Musumbi plants will stand a much more retentive and less drained soil than Santra plants. Santra plants require a much severer rest than Musumbi to make them fruit. One of the reasons why Saswad is famous for Santras is that a number of small rivers rise from the Purandhar hills and flow heavily in the rainy season. In their brief life they often wash away large blocks of soil, thus leaving behind small islands. The level of these islands is sometimes ten feet above that of the river beds. On such islands many of the orange gardens are situated. Whatever be the nature of the soil, water does not remain for a long time. Hence when water is cut off for resting the trees, the effect of the stoppage is very quickly seen. Thus at Saswad three to four weeks' rest is quite sufficient for Santras, but in the reddish alluvial soils, six weeks' rest is necessary. On poorly drained soils where even six weeks' rest can have only a slight effect on the plants it is better to put in Musumbi. It is worth noting that Mahalung plants suffer severely from flooding.

CLIMATE.

As to climate the only question of practical importance that comes into view in this Presidency is the question of growing citrus in the heavy rainfall districts. In all the other districts of the Presidency oranges will grow well, other conditions being right. We have already given a case of a successful orange garden in a place with a rainfall of 125 inches. Further data on the point from this Presidency are wanting except in the case of pomeloes which can certainly be grown in the Konkan with success.

The fact that oranges of excellent quality are grown on the Khasia Hills in Assam in a very heavy rainfall ought to prevent us from making any assertion that orange cultivation will fail in a simlar rainfall here.

Frost is such a rare phenomenon that it may be neglected and yet as it occurred in Poona in 1911 it may be as well to remark that the citrus trees in the Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden did not at that time suffer at all from the frost. This may have been due to the fact that the trees had been watered just before the frost came. Citrus trees are, however, known to be considerably frost resistant and no fear need be felt on that score in this Predency.

PROPAGATION.

Propagation by seed of citrus trees is not desirable in this part of the country. We have seen by actual sowing of the seed of Nagpur oranges, Musumbi and Reshami oranges that seedlings of these plants are exceedingly thorny: in fact there is hardly any leaf without a thorn. On the other hand these same plants when budded on Jamburi or any other stock (although the stock be thorny) do not produce thorns. After careful examination of fifty budded Santra plants we have found two plants having two thorns each. Musumbi plants do occasionally have thorns, but these are very rare and the plants may be said to be practically unarmed. Absence of thorns is a great advantage in this fruit tree as danger of puncturing the fruit is minimised, and harvesting the fruit is facilitated. Also digging, manuring and pruning can be done with less trouble.

The next question that arises is what stock should be used for budding on. We have so far attempted budding mainly on four different kinds of stocks, namely, Mahalung, Jamburi, Reshami and Nagpur orange: besides, pomelo, Poona Santra, and Musumbi have been tried to a smaller extent. Jamburi is the stock already commonly used and for general purposes it is certainly the best. Citrus buds of all kinds on Jamburi surpass in growth similar buds on Musumbi though the latter are six months older.

We shall now point out the most essential characters in a stock for budding on. The stock should be of good round stem about half an inch in diameter. It often happens that a plant is put out in good soil, is receiving the best of attention as regards water and manure, still it is not making good progress and never yields good fruit. It is difficult to account for its bad health. In such cases the trouble may be due to either bad scion or bad stock. Thus arises the necessity not only of budding but of choosing the right kind of stock and scion. Now to consider the stock. Whatever stock you choose, collect the best fruits ripened on the tree and allow them to rot for some ten days. When sufficiently soft extract the seeds and bury the pulp in the manure pit. Of the seeds select only the plump and well developed ones. A good method of selection to place the seeds in water. Those that come to the surface should be rejected. Those that go to the bottom are mostly safe for sowing. The seeds should be sown immediately, for their germinating power does not last long. The seeds should be sown either in boxes or beds that should be protected from the hot sun. Seedlings when about five inches high should be transplanted into beds. When transplanting, the main root should be cut short. This ensures good sound side roots and the removal of budded plants becomes much more easy. Seedlings should be transplated at a distance of eight to twelve inches.

In choosing the scion we must first have regard to the general character of the tree, and choose scions from a tree that is a heavy yielder of fruits of good quality. In choosing the actual branch from which to cut the buds we must look for the same characters of roundness, lack of thorns, and flow of sap as have just been mentioned in the case of the stock.

TREATMENT OF PLANTATION.

While the stocks have been grown and budded the soil of the plot selected for the permanent plantation should have been ploughed, harrowed and levelled. Care should be taken to remove all roots of Kunda (Ischaemum pilosum) and Hariali (Cynodon dactylon.) Care should also be taken to dig out all nests of white ants in the field or in its neighbourhood and to destroy the queen ant in each case.

The pits should be made in the hot weather previous to the planting of the budded plants. If the soil be fairly good, intercrops such as brinjals, onions and chillies should be taken for two or three years between the citrus trees. After that time the citrus trees should have the whole plot to themselves. If the trees are very healthy they produce fruit in their fourth year, but as a rule they should be cropped for the first time in the fifth year. The trees flower in January (Amba Bahar) June (Mrig Bahar) or October (Hatti Bahar). One of the two first flowering times is usually taken as the trees require the cutting off of water and resting before each flowering and this is not so easy for the Hatti Bahar. The whole process of resting and the times at which it should be done are given in leaflet No. 9 of 1912 of the Department of Agriculture of Bombay.

For trees which have already commenced to bear fruit the usual water supply should be gradually lessened when half the crop is gathered, so that by the time the last gathering of fruit is completed the surface soil is fairly dry. Two weeks after the last irrigation each tree should be carefully pruned of its dead and weekly branches. The whole plot should be ploughed or hand-dug and mixed manure of cow-dung, ash, household and village refuse should be given about three baskets to each tree. This manure should be thoroughly mixed with the soil and spread over the whole bed. The time of manuring the trees should be about 10 to 15 days before the first irrigation. The roots should be opened and young fibrous roots near the stem should be cut off. By the time the operations are completed the trees show a tendency to drop their leaves. In retentive soils considerable dropping of leaves is necessary, while in open elevated soils this is not absolutely necessary. The first watering should be scanty, just sufficient to moisten the upper surface of the soil. This stimulates the formation of flowers. Copious watering at the first irrigation tends to produce leafy shoots. The second watering should be given two days after the first; and the third watering four days after the second; and after that irrigation should be given in the usual manner according to the needs of the plants. On the fourth day after each watering, each bed should be hoed to produce a fine mulch on the surface of the soil. This is essential for conserving moisture in the bed. Cracks in the soil are thus prevented and young roots are not exposed to the heat of the sun.

MANURING.

As to this we have no definite recommendations as yet tomake. Very definite results have been got in America and other citrus growing countries as to the value of different manures. We are at present testing these recommendations in Ganeshkhind Garden on the trees there, but as yet no conclusive results have been obtained. If any grower wishes to experiment in his own plantation on the manuring of citrus trees we shall be glad to have his assistance, and we shall draw up for him a scheme of manurial experiments that will give definite results in a few years.

For the present we can only recommend the usual practice of putting farmyard manure and ashes on to the roots mixed with earth before starting watering after the resting period.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES.

In this department also we are only beginning work. The demand in this Presidency is for the present for the known varieties Santra, Musumbi etc. We are however experimenting with the much praised Washington Navel orange. In the matter of introduction of new varieties it is necessary to go slow as the variety that suits one place may not suit another. This is the case with the Washington Navel itself. To quote the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 538 "As an illustration we have the Bahia or Washington Navel orange which is preeminently adapted for California but is of little value in Florida or the West Indies, where it produces only a small crop."

"THE VISION OF SALOME."

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Maud Allan in the Dance that has raised so much controversy, but which is not likely to be included in her Indian repertoire.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

EUROPEAN'S FIVE INSOLVENCIES IN 11 YEARS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Re. BHIMSI VIJPAL AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General appeared for the insolvents and asked the Court to sanction a scheme of composition approved of by the Official Assignee and the requisite majority of creditors.

The learned Advocate-General, in stating the facts, said the insolvents' schedule debts were Rs. 1,60,000 and the proved debts amounted to Rs. 1,20,000. The Official Assignee had recovered Rs. 12,000, but there had been various expenses to meet and the net assets in his hands were Rs. 8,000. If the insolvency were allowed to go on, the creditors would get half an anna in a rupee. The proposal now was that the assets should be handed over to the trustees and a certain person would guarantee payments of three annas in a rupee. The matter was put before the creditors by the Official Assignee in the usual way and the majority of three-fourths voted in favour of the scheme. Even at the present moment he had the affidavits of a number of people, among them being Jaffer Shermahomed, a creditor for Rs. 44,000, who pressed that the scheme should be accepted.

A KINK IN THE MATTER.

Unfortunately, however, there was a kink in the matter, which counsel said, he was bound to mention to the Court. After the insolvency Mr. Sethna was moved by some creditors to take proceedings against individuals who, it was alleged, had obtained fraudulent preference of two sums of Rs. 1,000 each and a *havala* of Rs. 4,500. The matter went up before Mr. Justice Beaman, who held that the two payments of Rs. 1,000 were not a fraudulent preference, but so far as the *havala* was concerned, he held it was a fraudulent preference and therefore void. Now, if they turned to section 29, clause 5, and section 39 they would see that these empowered the Court to sanction a scheme when four annas in a rupee were provided, but not otherwise, if the insolvent were guilty of any offence. That was the hitch in his way but he submitted that in its inherent jurisdiction, the Court could sanction a scheme when it was for the benefit of creditors. In this case, it would be certainly so, for if the insolvency were allowed to go on, the creditors would get half an anna in a rupee, while if the scheme were sanctioned, they would get three annas.

His Lordship observed that the section was imperative. It stated that where a man was guilty of giving undue preference, the Court was bound to refuse, sanction unless four annas in the rupee were provided. The purpose of the Act was to preserve commercial Morality and not to protect creditors.

His Lordship then passed the following order:—As the scheme does not provide for a payment of four annas in the rupee, the application for sanction is refused.

FIVE INSOLVENCIES IN ELEVEN YEARS.

Re. ALBERT FETTERLE.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, European applied for his discharge absolute. Counsel stated that this was the fifth insolvency of his client, who had always been unfortunate in his trade. He had been dealing in watches, clocks and jewellery. Almost all his debts were Marwari debts, but most of them held securities and the insolvency was for the balance. The insolvent had been ill for the last five months and he had to look after a big family. He had a number of young children and he asked the Court to give him one more chance.

His Lordship remarked that the insolvent had presented five petitions in eleven years and he would not be discharged. The discharge was suspended for two years.

Re. SHIVRAM KALURAM.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for four months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that on the 20th August, His Lordship had granted the insolvent a one month's protection order on his undertaking to lodge his books. The insolvent had done so and also amended his schedule. His public examination was to be held and there were several Delhi creditors.

His Lordship granted three months' time.

Re. KARAMSI KESHAVJI SHAT.

On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

Re KARAMSI KESHAVJI SHET.

Mr. Patel applied for an extension of interim order. Counsel said this was the sixth extension but it was due to a partnership suit, which was now proceeding before the Commissioner of the Court. If his client succeeded in that suit, his client would be able to pay his debts in full. Pending that suit, the insolvent's public examination had been postponed "sine die" by the consent of the Official Assignee.

His Lordship said it was unfortunate that the public examination had been postponed. It should have been held to enable the Court to Judge the exact position. He granted two months' time and directed the public examination of the insolvent to be held.

UNINTELLIGENT PARSIS.

Re. JEHANGIR H. SHROFF AND HIS BROTHER CURSETJI.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said the application had been refused last time by His Lordship, who then thought that it was made long after the insolvency. The position was this. The insolvents had filed a suit against the Trustees of their father's estate and they applied for an adjournment on the ground that their attorneys refused to proceed without receiving advances. His Lordship sitting on the Original side refused the application and the suit was dismissed. The Trustees had purchased among themselves the several properties belonging to the estate, and their uncle, who was one of the Trustees, had promised to leave them legacies under his will. He had since died leaving Rs. 75 and Rs. 80 for the two insolvents. Their youngest brother had now come of age and had filed a suit for setting aside the indentures of sales and so on, and had made Mr. R. D. Sethna, as representing the two insolvents, a party to the suit. They, therefore, required time to instruct Mr. Sethna to put in a written statement.

His Lordship inquired why the insolvents did not apply for their discharge.

Mr. Davar said anyone who saw them could say they were not intelligent. They had no money and no one to advise them.

His Lordship: They seem to have got some money now.

Mr. Davar: Yes, and the younger brother has at once launched out on litigation.

His Lordship ordered a fresh interim order to issue for three months.

Re. KANAIYALAL JENARAYEN.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said the insolvent's public examination was going on and was not likely to be finished for some time.

His Lordship granted two months' time.

Re. KIKABHAI RAJABALI AND ISMAILJI NOORBHOY.

Mr. J. B. Patel for the insolvent asked the Court to fix a day for the hearing of the insolvents' application for discharge and also for a protection order till that date.

His Lordship fixed the 19th November and granted the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges absolute:—Gopinath Manikji Chevulkar; Atmaram Krishtnaji Patel; Shamrao Raghunath Dhume; Bapuji Dayanath Jayakar; Pestanji Rustomji Mistry; Haji Haroon Oomer; William Kave; Shivji Kara and others; Vithoba Bhamani Samp and Krishnarao Parasram Vasudeo.

The discharge of the following insolvents was suspended for the periods specified against their names:—Luxman Krishnaji Todankar (1 yr.); Gulamali Mohidin Gowli (2 yrs.) and Jethmal Govind Sha and another (3 yrs.).

The Golden Silence.—Conscientious M.P.: "I'm afraid I shan't really be earning my full salary this year with no autumn session."—Paymaster Bull (weary with legislation): "Don't you worry about that. You go and take a nice long holiday; the country needs it."

Reginald (to his grandfather, the general): "I don't know, grand-pa, but I reckon it's an awfully hard job to make up my mind whether to be a soldier like you or a sailor like old Peter Grigson."

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

12-13-1050-11—Payne & Co. Tribhowandas M Nathubhai & ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir & S. Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

570-13—Vachha & Co. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm v. Motiram Dayaram & anr. Judah & S.

763-13—Bhai K & G. Sheshkaran Samirmal v. Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Gorewalla.

For Decree Absolute.

129-13—Payne & Co. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy v. The Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard. 26-8-13.

1276-12— Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comrs. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v. Rashmath Ganpatrao Khatwalla. Kanga & G.

Testamentary Suit.

31-12—Kanga & S. Bai Aditbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas Malvi. H M & R.

Long Causes.

O. S. 342-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem. B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolia & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker A & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 1115-12—Nanu H & Co. Manecksahu & anr. v. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Little & Co.

1180-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulwaheb & Co., a firm Capt. ain & V. Part heard.

1324-12—Jam R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas, Jugmohandas Damoderdas & ors. Madhowji, K & C.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

1120-12—Patell & Ez. The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd. v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaneck & ors. Payne & Co. Un. P. & P.

26-13—Forbes & Co. (for a pauper) Joothibai widow v Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1116-12—Manecklal and T. Vallabhdas Haridas v Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C. for postponement.

35-12—Judah and S. Nagoobai widow v Bapoo Balvant Vantre.

671-12—Dubash and Co., Sha Hansa Tataji and Co. v Sha Raghunath Tarachand and Co. a firm and anr. Khunderao L. and M.

108-13—Nadirsha and D. Ahmedbhoy Habbibbhoy v Jethabhoy Raghowji Joshi. Capt & V.

1337-12—Edgelow G. W. and Co. Messrs. Narrottam & Co. a firm, v. Dharamsey Bhimji and anr. Motichand and D. For postponement.

150-13—Shamrao M. and H. Bhawram Makandji v Makund Dharman Bhoir D. J. Mantri.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Hira Vella & ors. v. Kharnidas alias Bapudas Luxmidas & ors. Amin & D. S A Tyabji Mulji K & Th.

731-12—Crawford B & Co. The Bank of Bombay v. Chimanlal Maneeklal & ors. Bhai. K & G.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN the Division Court No. 43.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

968-09—Madh K & C. Balla alias Rama Kamalia v. Gopal Nagoo Patel & ors. In person, Madhowji K Ch.

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Comr.

24-13—Mirza M & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhecan. Captain & V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1332-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED.

SELF-CENTRED LIBERTIES.

M. POINCARE'S BOOK.

A COMPLETE REPUBLIC.

If anyone understands how France is governed in the present year of grace that man should be the President of the French Republic himself, and all that M. Raymond Poincare has to say upon the subject will be read with attention, with interest, and with respect, says the "Daily Telegraph." M. Poincare's book, indeed, invites all these attributes in the reader, for it is at once animated, thorough-going, and dignified. There is nothing here of the cheap appeal, no taint of the hustings, no suspicion of clap-trap; the whole survey is thoroughly sound, far-seeing, and Presidential. It is, moreover, both historical and critical. We have in the French Republic the most competent modern example of a national sovereignty—a free democracy administering its affairs by means of an elaborate system of representation. To understand how this form of constitution was established in a country that was once the hotbed of feudalism and autocracy we must look carefully back and trace the history of liberty as it worked out its own salvation upon the field of battle. And this is just what M. Poincare does in a series of brief, vivid chapters. His object is, of course, essentially actual and of the moment. He wastes no time over subtle analysis, but with swift, effective strokes he sketches the main incidents of the past which have gone to mould the constitution of the existing Republic; and then he shows the whole machinery in working order, every crank and safety-valve in its place, and all combining together to drive the great ship of State over the sea of international politics. The Ligurians and the Gauls, the Roman conquest and the Frankish monarchy—all the early struggles of a growing nation—are passed in swift review. We see the first approach to a community, interdependent and self-reliant, in the gathering together of serfs under the shadow of the feudal castle; and from their relationship we trace the birth of the mediæval town, with its self-contred liberties and cherished rights. These liberties were beginning to break up at the time of the French Revolution; but when the State had time to set its house in order once more these were the first principles upon which it began to build afresh. For it is the Commune that is the unit of the State, and those who would understand the working of the Republic aright must begin their study with the Commune, the most elementary of all forms of democratic administration. Here every citizen of legal age has his voice in the election of representatives, and here the interests of the little town are duly fostered, its municipal staff rewarded, its revenue controlled, and its public burial-grounds maintained.

COMMUNE AND DEPARTMENT.

Yet these, after all, are what Mr. Bumble called "Parochial affections," and it is when we emerge from the Commune into the Department that we begin to see the machinery spread its influence. For the Communes are combined into departments, each presided over by a prefect, and in the position of the prefect we have a shadow of the presidency in little. M. Poincare's account of the prefecture is a favourable example of his bright and lucid manner:

Let us visit the capital or chief town of the department. We shall see a large building before which the tricolour flag is flying, and which bears in large letters the word "Prefecture." This building belongs neither to an individual, nor to the State, nor to the city; it is departmental property. Within are the private apartments of the prefect, furnished by the department, the various offices or bureaux of the prefecture, and the hall of the Council General.

Although the prefect has lost much of his former power, he still enjoys a great deal of authority. In the first place, he represents the Government, and in this quality he causes the orders received from Paris to be executed throughout the department. He has also, by delegation, powers of individual decision. It is he who, at the suggestion of the chiefs of the administration, appoints a host of petty employes—rural factors, communal forest guards, inspectors and menders of highways, etc. It is he again who appoints the teaching staff of the primary public schools, and this is to be regretted, for the prefect is by habit, if not by legal intention, an official who busies himself considerably with politics, and it is to be deplored that anyone should suspect political motives asentering into the selection of schoolmasters. As agent of the Government the prefect has the right to annul the orders issued by the mayors or the illegal resolutions of the municipal councils; he is responsible for public order, and is free to requisition the troops in order to disperse rioters or to repulse bodies of malefactors.

FROM DEPARTMENT TO STATE.

The ring of democratic authority is now beginning to widen, and from the department we pass naturally to a consideration of the State. All the great waterways and highways are the State's; so, too, is the common fiscus, the repository of the nation's wealth. The President sums up the Republican ideal of the State in a few striking phrases, which may well be left to speak for themselves:

The State (he says) being merely the juridical symbol of the nation, naturally endures as long as the nation. It survives revolutions and changes of constitution; these do not extinguish the State. The State endures amid things that pass away. France has known Kings, Directors, Consuls, Emperors, and Presidents of the Republic. In all these metamorphoses she has remained France, and the life of the State has been neither suspended nor impaired.

Whatever Governments may arise, the State preserves a continuous existence in respect of foreign Powers. The international treaties concluded in the past by the Kings of France were respected by the Republic as though the latter had signed them. Only yesterday in Portugal the first word of the young Republican Government was that it regarded as inviolable the diplomatic conventions included in the heritage of fallen Royalty.

This permanence of the State is seen not only in foreign relations. It is manifested also in its internal laws. Provided these laws were the work of a power constitutionally authorised to enact them, they survive the Government which promulgated them. Today, in France, under the Republic, we have codes which date from the Consulate and the First Empire, and we even apply laws which date back to the ancient regime.

But, though the State survives its manifestations, the sentiment which it embodies changes from generation to generation; and the Republican State is a very different thing, of course, from the France of monarchy and feudalism. It is to-day a unique Power, which has absorbed the attributes of sovereignty, and chastened them by an infusion of the spirit of Liberty—liberty of person, of work, of conscience, and of utterance.

THE WILL OF THE NATION.

The watchword of the Republic is National Sovereignty; but how is that sovereignty to be maintained? How is the will of the nation to be ascertained? For here we are encountered by a babel of contending voices.

A nation (says M. Poincare) is a composite creation of hundreds, thousands, millions of persons, and each of these persons has a distinct will. How, then, are we to disengage the resultant force which represents the general will?

For instance, if unanimous consent were necessary to the exercise of national sovereignty, we should be certain that nothing would ever be decided. Even in the smallest commune in France it would hardly be possible to deal with public affairs on that basis.

We can no longer make use, when confronted by two or more currents of popular opinion of the expedient which was employed in certain of the cities of antiquity: the drawing of lots. Modern thought would not willingly confide the direction of public affairs to hazard.

Neither would it be any easier to refer to the arbitration of the wisest. The man who is wise in the eyes of some may pass for a fool in the eyes of others.

Yet, when various opinions are formulated of a given question, it is necessary for the nation to take one side or another. What, amid the variety of opinions and the conflict of interests, is the necessary guiding thread? How, in this conflict of wills, are we to say what the nation itself desires? We must adopt a very simple law, without which no human society could exist; the nation must express its decision by a plurality of votes.

THE BALLOT AND THE PRESIDENT.

We arrive, therefore at the principle of the ballot, dominating the whole area of modern politics, and handing over the future to the will of the majority.

"Not being able to weigh heads, we must count them," writes a great contemporary philosopher, M. Alfred Fouillee. It is logical when there is a conflict that the majority should decide, not because it is the majority, but because it represents more rights and more wills. So we say, in such a case, we agree unanimously to abide by the majority." Such is the principle upon which the right of decision by the majority is based.

So what we call the will of the nation is not the universal will, which is impracticable, but the general will, and what we call the general will is the will of the majority.

The majority, nevertheless, must, like everything else in the State, work through representatives. The nation cannot run riot like a weed, developing at haphazard. The powers which it enjoys must be wielded by certain chosen officers, of whom the President himself is the supreme head. But even he, as befits the leader of a democratic State, has privileges and responsibilities clearly defined and limited.

Following the example of England (says the present President), which solved the difficulty by transferring the responsibility from the King to the Ministers, in 1875 the Republic decided that its President should be responsible only in the event of high treason, and that, on the other hand, the Ministers appointed by him to direct the great public services should be responsible to the chambers as a solidarity in matters of general policy and individually for their personal actions.

This division of responsibilities is the great characteristic of the constitutional system which is to-day that of France, and which is known as the Parliamentary system. The Monarchy of July was based on an identical principle, which was formulated in these terms: "The King reigns but does not govern." The Ministers, in fact, being alone responsible, are those who actually exercise authority; the President presides, but does not govern; he can form no decision save in agreement with his Ministers, and the responsibility is theirs.

JUSTICE AND MILITARY SERVICE.

We have now our Republic complete, commune within department, department within State, and State deputing its welfare to officers chosen by itself, and enjoying to the full its own confidence and respect. And if we seek for the result, we may see it, perhaps, at its best in two great departments of the national life—the administration of justice and the system of universal military service. Justice is for all and free. In return the State, which administers justice, exacts fair service for her own protection. In M. Poincare's own words:

Access to justice is free. Anyone may believe that he has a right to enforce; he may introduce his action. If it is in bad faith the judge, after having heard the two parties, will condemn one to costs and damages on the demand of the defendant unjustly cited; but the action will none the less have been formed and sustained. On the other hand, the defence also is free. Whosoever is prosecuted, whether in the civil court or the criminal court, must have every facility for justifying himself.

In order that justice shall be truly accessible to all it ought to be wholly gratuitious. The Revolution suppressed the giving of "spices." A magistrate who should to-day receive a present, no matter how insignificant, from a litigant would expose himself to severe penalties. But the State, which has always need of resources, has maintained the expenses of justice, which are sometimes very heavy.

In return the Frenchman is proud to give his service, and rejoices cheerfully to run his military course.

Then, in the company of young men of his own age, the Frenchman begins to comprehend, to use Alfred de Vigny's phrase, all the grandeur that is associated with military servitude. The effort which is demanded of him, the regularity of life imposed, the machinery to which he is bound—all reminds him that he is a part of a whole, a unit in the national collectivity, a living cell of that great organism, his mother country. Sometimes, perhaps, he will find the discipline a little hard. But on reflection he will accept it cheerfully as the most sacred of civic duties. An army without discipline would be an army ruined. To obey our hierarchical superiors in all they command us to do, for the good of the service and the execution of military rules, is merely to conform with the laws of the nation's life. As citizens and men we remain free; we may well make a temporary sacrifice of a portion of that liberty in the defence of our country.

The lesson is a sound one; and, what is more, it is a lesson that England herself is likely to have to take to heart in the immediate future. But, indeed, there are many things in the President's clear, reasonable, and inspiriting volume which English politicians may read to their profit and enlightenment. For we must look outside our own country if we are to understand our country's needs, just as it is among the sufferings and successes of our neighbours that we trace most easily the formative factors in the discipline of life.

BALFOUR AS DEBATER.

In the "Nineteenth Century" Mr. Stephen Gwynn writes in praise of "Mr. Balfour and the House of Commons":—

But Mr. Balfour never has lost touch, and never will lose touch, with the House of Commons. His hold on it, his appeal to it, has become immensely stronger by becoming more general. He does it service which no one else can render; I could not imagine him elsewhere; and that is odd and significant, because no one could be in temper and equipment more unlike the ordinary House of Commons partisan.

But this academic swordsman delights in the noise of battle; he loves to use his rapier in a tumult; himself so unperturbed, so incapable of excess (though by no means incapable of anger), the cheering, the bursts of loud laughter (even when it is stupid), all have an evident exhilaration for him. Other people may find themselves happier among the discreet reticences of the hereditary Chamber, but never, I think, Mr. Balfour. He would be wasted on it. The House of Lords suits excellently for the set performances of men like Lord Rosebery or Lord Curzon, admirable speakers, but, not to voice it profanely, a trifle pontifical. I do not see them conducting an argument or an appeal through the running fire of question and interruption, applause and dissent, which only brace and quicken the supple play of Mr. Balfour's intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POVERTY.

SPECTRE OF UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Ellis Barker writes in the "Fortnightly Review" on the causes of Britain's poverty and says with every truth:—

A number of rich men do not constitute a nation. Whether a nation is prosperous or poor may be seen not by the conditions of the wealthy few, but by the conditions of the masses of the people. If we apply this test we find that the British nation is not the richest nation in the world, but a very poor nation, for the British masses are very poor.

This quite important fact has been thrust at the British Public for thirty years by Socialists at every street corner in the kingdom, but the great B.P. likes time for reflection, and says the "Review of Reviews", we are afraid that so long as the spectre of the Unemployed keeps in the background John Bull will be satisfied with his very "middling" situation:—

HER SECURITY.

Great Britain's outer security is based upon its wealth, for the richest nation can build the strongest fleet. Her inner security rests upon the contentment of the people. The British people are dissatisfied because they are poor. Therefore 300,000 of our best citizens leave this country every year. The poverty of the nation threatens its peace and security, and is undoubtedly undermining the national character and the national physique. It is therefore the most important task of the Government to increase the prosperity of the nation by combating inefficiency and by recreating the declining industries. Compared with that task Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, the problem of the House of Lords, the Reform of the Franchise, and other purely political, or rather party, measures, are unimportant. At a moment when the Government should concentrate all its energy and all its thought upon the great economic problems which threaten the very existence of this State and nation, it plays at party politics.

Quite true; but, after all, we do not expect much else from Parliament.

One of Mr. Barker's remedies is heroic if perfectly simple, for he calmly writes: "By doubling machinery we can double output and double wages." Has the good man ever heard of "short time," and that not imposed by machinery-hating trades unionists?

INTERNATIONAL BEAUTY SHOW.

Photo by Central News. **Miss Myrtle Grove, (Dorset.)** *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

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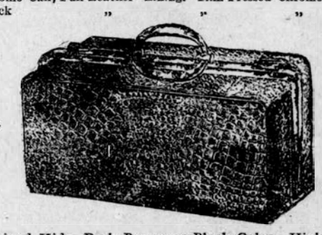

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THE GREAT SEAL IN COMMISSION.

The announcement that in view of Lord Haldane's visit to Montreal the Great Seal has been placed in Commission is one of great interest to the student of our legal history, writes a correspondent of "The Times." The office of Lord Chancellor has always carried with it the custody of the Great Seal. Indeed, the mere delivery of the Great Seal by the Sovereign constitutes the holder Lord Chancellor without any Patent. The holder has been sometimes styled Lord Keeper, but an Act of Elizabeth declares that a Lord Keeper's authority is the same as a Lord Chancellor's, so that the difference is reduced to one of style only. The last Lord Keeper was Sir Robert Henley, who afterwards became Lord Henley, Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Northington.

Occasionally, from reasons of political convenience, the Great Seal was delivered into the joint custody of several persons, styled Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. there are several precedents. In the troublous times towards the close of Charles I.'s reign and during the Commonwealth, there were Parliamentary Commissioners or Keepers who had *de facto* custody of the Great Seal. At the accession of William and Mary the Great Seal was delivered to Sir John Maynard, Sir Anthony Keck, and Sir William Rawlinson, as Lords Commissioners. To avoid doubt as to their powers and precedence, the Act 1 M. and M., c. 21, was passed, which declares that Lords Commissioners may exercise all the authority of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper, and shall take precedence next after the peers of the realm and the Speaker. If a peer, a Lord Commissioner takes his rank as such.

THE STUART PERIOD.

Sir John Maynard and his fellow-Commissioners held the Great Seal for over a year, when a fresh Commission was appointed with Sir John Trevor at its head. Sir John Trevor had been Master of the Rolls under James II., and was replaced in that office while First Commissioner; he was also Speaker of the House of Commons, an office he had ignominiously to vacate. His fellow-Commissioners were Sir William Rawlinson and Sir George Hutchins, and the Commission lasted for nearly three years. The Great Seal was then delivered to Sir John Somers, as Lord Keeper. He was later created Lord Chancellor and Lord Somers. At the close of Lord Somers's Chancellorship, in 1700, the Great Seal was held for a month by Chief Justice Holt, Chief Justice Treby, and Chief Baron Ward as Commissioners.

Since the beginning of the 18th century there have been nine occasions on which the Great Seal has been placed in Commission, the duration of the several Commissions varying from a year to three weeks. The Commissioners have been invariably three Judges of the English Courts with the sole exception of the Commission of 1710 (being the first for the custody of the Great Seal of Great Britain), in which John Scrope, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, was named as third Commissioner. On the tragic death of Lord Chancellor Yorke in January, 1770, the Great Seal was delivered to Baron (afterwards Chief Baron) Smythe, Mr. Justice Bathurst, and Mr. Justice Aston, and they held office just a year, when Lord Commissioner Bathurst became Lord Chancellor with the title of Lord Apsley. He subsequently succeeded his father as Earl Bathurst.

The Great Seat was in Commission twice only in the 19th century—(1) From April 23, 1835, to January 16, 1836. The Commissioners were Sir Charles Christopher Pepys (Master of the Rolls), Sir Lancelot Shadwell (Vice-Chancellor of England), and Sir John Bernard Bosanquet (Justice of the Common Pleas). Lord Commissioner Pepys then became Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Cottenham. (2) From June 19 to July 15, 1850. The Commissioners were Lord Langdale (Master of the Rolls), Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, and Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe (Baron of the Exchequer). At the close of this Commission the Great Seal was delivered to Sir Thomas Wilde (Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) as Lord Chancellor, with the title of Lord Truro. Since then there has been no Commission. The only vacancy in the Lord Chancellorship was caused by Lord Campbell's death in office on June 23, 1861; and three days later Sir Richard Bethell, the Attorney-General, succeeded, being created Lord Westbury.

THE PRESENT COMMISSION.

Lord Haldane's short absence occurring during the Long Vacation, the duties of the present Lord Commissioners will be little more than formal. The Judicature Act, 1873, provides that when the Great Seal is in Commission the Lords Commissioners, or for certain purposes (including the presidency of the Court of Appeal) the senior of them, shall represent the Lord Chancellor. The lay patronage of the Great Seal is in the First Commissioner, the ecclesiastical patronage being divided as agreed between the three Commissioners. The present Commission, constituted by Letters Patent dated July 25, is directed to Viscount Morley, Lord President of the Council; Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Works; and Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Master of the Rolls. Some surprise is felt that all three Commissioners are not selected from the judiciary, in accordance with the practice of the last two centuries. It may be that the Commission is limited to the ministerial, as distinguished from the judicial, duties of the Great Seal. Otherwise it would be possible for Lord Morley, as First Commissioner, to preside in the Court of Appeal under the express provision of the Judicature Act, 1873. The Commission extends to any absence of the Lord Chancellor from the United Kingdom. It is apparently intended that Lord Haldane shall continue Lord Chancellor during his absence; but will not the mere delivery up by him of the Great Seal determine his Chancellorship? The point is of more than academic importance, as writs in the High Court have to be tested in the name of the Lord Chancellor. If the office is vacant they are tested in the name of the Lord Chief Justice of England. If the office is not vacant but in Commission writs should apparently be tested in the names of the Lord Commissioners. It is desirable that publicity should be given to the exact terms of the Commission.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

WOLFFE AND SULLIVAN MAKE GOOD ATTEMPTS.

The first real opportunity which has presented itself this summer for the conquest of the English Channel was seized on August 26, by Jabez Wolffe and Henry Sullivan, the former again starting from Cape Grisnez, while the American took the same course as Burgess on his successful swim two years ago and entered the sea at the South Foreland at 6.46, says the "Sportman."

Wolffe's start had been an hour and three-quarters earlier. On the French tug accompanying Wolffe were William Kellingley, the champion long-distance swimmer of Brighton, who has swum with Wolffe on all his twenty Channel attempts, and a party of other swimmers. Sullivan had with him as pilot Mr. Harry Pearson, of Walmer, who acted in the same capacity for Burgess, Jack Weidman, the Dover swimmer, and a party of other friends. He had made all his arrangements for his tug to leave Dover at noon to-day and cross to Cape Grisnez, whence he will start in the early evening.

THE SWIM.

The weather was brilliantly fine when the starts were made, and the sea conditions were excellent, but with a heat haze prevailing they were soon out of view from the shore. A message received by boat reported that Sullivan was about eight miles on his course after six hours' swimming. He was relying mainly on the breast stroke, with intervals of the side stroke. In the afternoon Mr. Ecclestone, of Brighton, and a party of Wolffe's friends went out in a motor boat in seach of the swimmer, who it was judged would be nearing the Varne, but they returned in the evening, having failed to find any trace of Wolffe or Sullivan and their accompanying vessels. An easterly wind sprang up soon after midday and strengthened during the afternoon, and white capped seas were running, which would make the swimmers' task very difficult. Channel steamer captains reported the ebb or western-going to be running very strongly yesterday afternoon.

At half-past on the night of the 26th ult., the news came that Wolffe had had to abandon his swim when seven miles off Folkestone, owing to the rough sea prevailing. He had covered 24 miles, of which 14 were on the direct course from France to England. The strong ebb tide had carried the swimmer a good deal westerly of his proposed landing point, a little west of Dover. The heavy sea and strong east wind made it too rough for the small tug, and the pilot refused to take the responsibility of proceeding under such conditions.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED.

Our representative who accompanied Sullivan on his attempt reported that owing to the bad weather the swim had to be abandoned after being in progress ten hours and three minutes. Sullivan had got 15 miles direct on his course towards France and was about seven miles off Cape Blanc Nez when he left the water. The distance he covered, therefore was just about the same as Wolffe. Sullivan swam exceptionally well the whole time, and fed easily, even in the broken seas. Sullivan did not take the precaution of wearing goggles, and the result was that he was half-blinded by the seas washing into eyes when the wind got up. With better conditions it was apparent he would have made a much longer swim. For a young fellow of twenty-one this first Channel attempt of Sullivan's was highly creditable. The chaplain to the Downs followed the swim in his motor mission vessel, the Stanley Treanor.

BACHELOR'S APPEAL.

A harassed bachelor, unable to ease his soul in direct personal remonstrances, makes the following appeal for peace in the advertising columns of the "Gransee Zeitung": "As I am greatly hindered and delayed in my professional work by incessant calls, which can only have the object of bringing me into touch with marriageable daughters, I most courteously beg that such manoeuvres may be suspended. (Signed) The in-quiet-retirement-in-spite of his-singleness-happily-living estate-owner."

LONDON BY NIGHT.

"MOST ROMANTIC PLACE IN THE WORLD."

MAD MEDLEY OF COLOUR.

A reminder of one of the neglected beauties of London by night is contained in the announcement that the South Metropolitan and Commercial Gas Companies have arranged an improved system of lighting the Tower Bridge, writes the "Pall Mall Gazette."

London by night, to those who love the beauties of the City, is the most suggestive and romantic place in the world. And one of the greatest factors in this effect, though few of us seem to know it, is the glory and glamour of the night-lights. One by one, when the daylight pales to the grey of twilight, they come, turning the night into fairyland.

It is as though some master of light sat enthroned somewhere unseen, and at a touch flooded the great City with lights of every shade and every colour. Above them the sky of London always looks blacker, the stars and the moon paler, than they do in any other city in the world, except, perhaps, Paris.

Go out upon the wide harbour of Bombay at night, and from your little Bunder-boat look up at this shining city of the East, its white buildings made whiter by the night-lights, and still the sky shows its deep-blue colour. The night-lights of London seem only to darken the sky, though here and there, when the lights are in a mad medley of colour, the sky takes on a little of their fire.

They have their meanings, these lights of London, and, like all the mechanical things of an age that does its best, but fails, to kill romance, they have a quality of poetry in them almost as yet unsung. Stevenson, whose gentle soul was moved to pity when the old lamplighters raised their lighted torches for the last time, could have pictured it had he been born under electric light.

THE LURE OF THE LIGHTS.

To one whose home has never known a lamp or candle the night-lights of London are full of suggestive meaning. The movement and the colour of them seem to take on something of the character of the places they illumine. Green, yellow, and red—burning in a wild riot of colour—burning so brightly that at any moment one feels they might go out for ever, and leave a crimson darkness, are the lights of Piccadilly and Leicester Square.

The beauty of these lights is the beauty one finds in the colours of liquers. They show up all things vividly, beauty side by side with the ugly, the good too near to the bad. But their real suggestiveness—the real character of these fierce lights—lies in the things they conceal, in the things the sun might possibly reveal. Like all the other lights of London—even the dimmer one of the places stretching Eastwards—they invite the wanderer. That is the charm of all the night-lights of London. "Come in, come in," they seem to say; "welcome to wonder and warmth."

The lights of the theatres and music-halls, the hotels and restaurants, are all full of a strange lure. Those who have seen the first of the lights coming up to England again from the other side of the world know better than any one else the seductive charm of them. They creep on one from the dark Thames—and one knows that all London is bright beneath their light.

Picture after picture they call up—and the saddest picture of them all is the one seen when the last light of London goes down beneath the stern of the "outward bound."

ARMY OFFICER AND INDIAN SERVANT.

INCIDENT ON A LINER.

At Marlborough Street Police Court, on August 22, Lieut.-Colonel H. J. McAndrew, of Exmouth, and the Cavalry Club, Piccadilly, was summoned for kicking an Indian servant, named Kambai Singh, on board the liner, Umtata, during a voyage to India. The Indian said he had been in hospital for some time, and a medical man gave evidence that the effects of his injury would be permanent. Mr. Charles M. Turner, formerly manager of an oil company in Bombay, who is Kambai Singh's employer, said he had written to Lieut.-Colonel McAndrew, but had received no reply.

Lieut-Colonel McAndrew, who was spending leave in England, said the incident was due to the Indian's conduct. "On looking over the upper deck where three were two or three ladies," he said, "I saw him below acting in a disgusting manner. I went down and asked him what he meant by his conduct, and told him that if I reported him to the captain he would probably be flogged and put in irons. He said nothing, but looked at me in an insolent way, on which I caught him by the arm and kicked him with the side of my foot. I was wearing a tennis shoe with a rubber sole. He then walked to the fore part of the ship."

The magistrate suggested a settlement of the case, and after a consultation it was announced that Colonel McAndrew would pay the Indian and his employer compensation to the extent of £50. The case was then withdrawn.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

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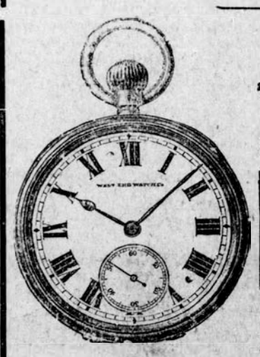

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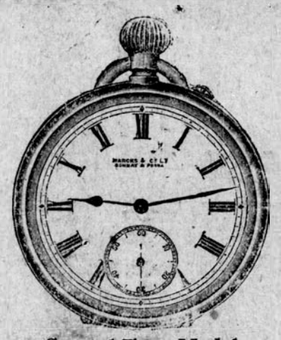

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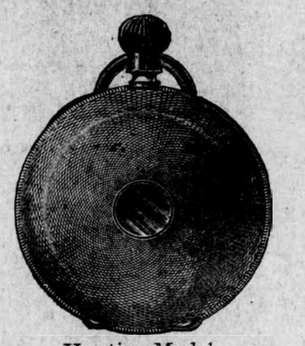
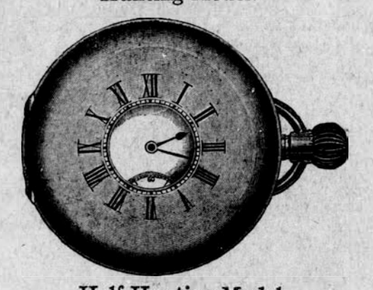


Hunting Model.



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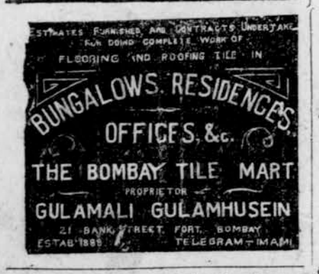

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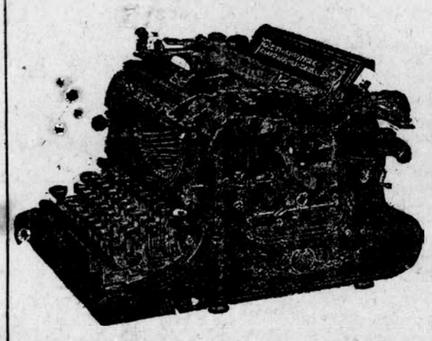

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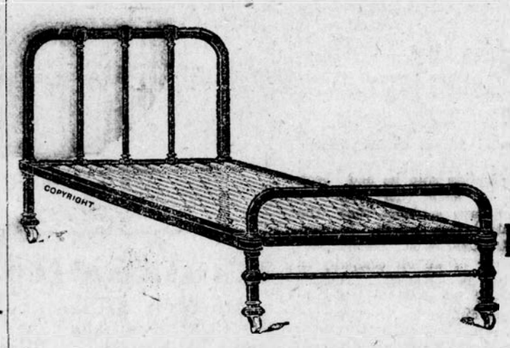

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